The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY JANUARY 18, 1900 XXXVIII—NO 44

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER
MASSILLON, O., Jan. 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the Company in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

I give you your money back if you don't like Slusser's Headache Tablets.
YOUR DRUGGIST.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will answer inquiries about low fares to Florida and winter resorts in the South. Full information concerning tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will be furnished free. Persons contemplating a Southern trip may secure valuable information on the subject by merely inquiring of the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and when you wish to go, how many will be in the party, starting point, etc., and you will be promptly posted The inquiry will not cost much effort—it will save considerable bother in arranging details, as they will be looked after gratis.

Sufferers from constipation, biliousness or liver troubles should use Slusser's Vegetable Pills. 25c per bottle at druggists.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java. but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Now is the time to subscribe.

WEAK AND NERVOUS PEOPLE

are cured by taking

DR. GREENE'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

These pills perfectly and completely restore lost strength and weak nerves, overcome debility, headache, tired feelings, impaired appetite and dizzy sensations.

They are made and sold only by Chicago's most eminent physician for the cure of nervous and chronic complaints, Dr. Frank A. Greene of 148 State St. This foremost physician can be consulted free of charge by letter or in person in the strictest confidence. Here is a sure chance to recover health. Is it not your duty to improve this golden opportunity?

Restorative Pills sent by mail at 50 cents a box, three boxes, $1.

COLSON'S DEADLY AIM.

Ex-Congressman Killed Three Persons, at Frankfort, Ky.

FATALLY WOUNDED ANOTHER MAN.

Occurred In Hotel, at Frankfort, Ky. Another Man Wounded and Another Hurt by Dead Body Rolling Against Him—Colson Wounded.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—A shocking tragedy, in which the lives of three prominent men were sacrificed, and that of a fourth hangs by a slender thread, while two others miraculously escaped with painful injuries, occurred here. The principals in the tragedy were ex-Congressman David G. Colson, of Middlesboro, and Lieutenant Ethelbert Scott, of Somerset. Scott was shot six times by Colson and almost instantly killed.

Luther W. Demarree, assistant postmaster at Shelbyville, an innocent bystander, was shot three times and died instantly. Charles Julian, another bystander, was shot and died a half hour later, and Captain B. B. Golden, of Barboursville, commonwealth's attorney of the Twenty-seventh judicial district, was shot in the back, and is not expected to survive the night. Colonel Colson himself was shot twice in the arm. Harry McEwing, of Louisville, was shot in the foot, and W. O. Ridpath, of Chicago, sustained a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him as it rolled down the stairway. The tragedy is one of the most sensational in the history of "the dark and bloody ground."

The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol hotel, the principal hostelry of the State capital, the room being well filled at the time with politicians and others who are here attending the contests for state offices before the legislature.

Colonel Colson is in jail, charged with murder, but he claims self-defense.

The witnesses to the affair were taken so much by surprise when the shooting began that most of them were almost panic-stricken, and there are many conflicting stories as to how the fight began. Colonel Colson and a party of friends, among whom was Demarree, were sitting in the lobby engaged in conversation as Scott and Captain Golden came up the stairs from the barroom. When they had advanced about half way across the room, walking in the direction of Colson, the latter, it is said, half rising from his chair, fired at Scott, who instantly returned the fire. The shooting then became general, and the bystanders are at variance as to the number engaged in it.

Demarree was standing slightly in front of Colson and young Scott is said to have crouched behind him to escape bullets from Colson's revolver. In an instant Demarree fell dead, pierced by three bullets. Captain Golden, who accompanied Scott, reeled to one side, falling into the arms of ex-Governor James B. McCreary, exclaiming "I am shot."

The smoke in the locality of the antagonists became dense, but Colson continued to press Scott, who retreated backward, shooting as he moved.

Colson emptied the chambers of a 38 caliber revolver and quickly brought a 44 into action. Scott by this time had been shot several times, and, as he staggered back and fell down the stairway, Colson, who was within a few feet of him, continued to fire till the form of Scott rolled over and showed life extinct.

The battle was terrific and bullets fairly rained through the lobby of the hotel, several of which went wild, pierced window glass or imbedded themselves in the walls and furniture of the hotel.

It was not discovered for several minutes afterwards, that Julian, who died later, had been shot, and at first his wound was thought to be only trifling. After the killing, Colonel Colson ran out of the hotel and hurried to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, where he surrendered. He was almost exhausted, and as he entered the house, gasped: "I am sorry he would not let me alone. There were three of them shooting at me." Meantime the wildest excitement prevailed in the hotel lobby, where the killing occurred, and in the dining room nearby, where about 300 guests had been seated at dinner when the fusillade began.

Men fell over each other in frantic efforts to get to places of safety, women fainted and it was several minutes before the awful scope of the tragedy was fully known. The dead were left dying in pools of blood and messengers were dispatched in every direction for physicians and nurses to care for the wounded.

Charles H. Julian, who was shot in the leg, died shortly after reaching a room, death being due to loss of blood and the shock to his nervous system. Captain Golden was removed to a room and made a statement that Colonel Colson was the aggressor.

Colonel Colson, who killed Scott, and who is charged with the killing of both Demarree and Julian, and with shooting Golden, has long been a prominent figure in Kentucky politics. He served two terms in congress, and declined a renomination at the hands of the Republican party of the Eleventh district, in 1898, in order to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky regiment in the Spanish war. Scott was a lieutenant and Golden was captain of a cavalry troop in Colson's regiment, and the trouble which led to the tragedy began then. A feud sprang up between Colson and Scott while the troops were in camp at Anniston, Ala., and in this it is said by Colson's friends that Golden was a warm partisan of Scott.

The trouble between them at that time culminated in a meeting between them in a restaurant, which resulted in Colson being shot by Scott. The regiment was shortly afterwards mustered out of the service as a result of the feud between the officers and the serious charges and counter charges which they had made at Washington against each other as officers. Since then the parties had not met till the awful tragedy, and it had generally been believed that blood would be spilled should they meet, as both were understood to be looking for each other.

Colonel Colson was removed to the residence of Chief Williams, while the surgeons dressed his shattered arm, and he was taken to jail later. He begged to be allowed bail. The grand jury is in session, and an indictment will probably be returned against him to-day. Coroner Meagher will also hold an inquest today. Colson still declined to talk. He is in a highly nervous state, and appeared to have been weeping when a reporter called. He suffered a partial stroke of paralysis after he was shot by Scott at Anniston, and had never fully recovered from it.

Colson was the most widely known of those who figured in the tragedy, but none of the others were obscure. Scott was a young lawyer, of Somerset, and a nephew of ex-Governor W. C. Bradley, his mother being a sister of the ex-governor. He was about 30 years old. Julian was one of the wealthiest farmers of the county and was active in local politics, being a Democrat. His family are among the best known people in Kentucky. One brother, Henry, is a lawyer at Kansas City; another, Alexander, is a wealthy shoe merchant of Cincinnati, and a cousin, Judge Ira Julian, of this city, is now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in this district.

Demarree was about 32 years of age, and, in addition to being assistant postmaster at Shelbyville, was a large real estate owner. Captain Golden is one of the best known lawyers in the southeastern part of the state and has long been a leading Republican politician in his section. Both Colson and Scott were regarded as dead game, and both figured in shooting affrays before.

DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Another List of Casualties Sent by General Otis—Many Died In Action and From Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—General Otis cabled the war department the following list of casualties:

MANILA Jan. 16.—Deaths, drowned, Jan. 3, Gotta Batch, Mindanao, Thomas J. Williams, G, Thirty first infantry; 7th, Aparri, Luzon, John K. Stoltz, B, Sixteenth infantry: 8th, Montalabon, Wilbur L. Webber, K, Twenty-seventh infantry: Manila, Willie L. Wreen, A, Forty-first infantry; Pandan, Panay, Larhue H. Poorman, A, Nineteenth infantry. Typhoid, Oct. 31, Roberts McKnight, E, Twenty fourth infantry, Dec. 30, Winfield Marshall, C, Twenty-fourth infantry; 6th, Edward G. Major, L, Seventeenth infantry; 18th, Harry Thomas, G, Seventeenth infantry; 5th, Henry G. Wharton, E, Seventeenth infantry; Jan. 9, Benjamin Haworth, C, Third infantry, William M Brotherton, A, Eleventh cavalry' 7th, Patrick Mason, I, Twenty-fourth infantry. Dysentery, Dec. 30, John M. Healy, K, Seventeenth infantry; 25th, Adam Diehl, I, Seventeenth infantry; Jan. 5, John S. Larkin, G, Thirty-fourth infantry; 7th, William F. Lindsay, G, Fourth cavalry; 9th, Arthur Burton, Twenty sixth infantry, 12th, Benjamin Gardner D, Fourth cavalry; 13th Benjamin Grace, K, Sixth infantry. Charles E. Harter, H, Eighteenth infantry. Pneumonia, Dec. 11, Price Wilhams, H, Thirty fourth infantry. Malaria, Dec. 5 Joseph A. Crane, F, Seventeenth infantry. 25th, Peter Robinson, K Thirty-fourth infantry; Jan. 7, Clarence E Whitford, band, Thirty-fourth infantry. Cerebral hemorrhage, Dec. 14, George Kitchen, K Twenty fourth infantry. Cerebral congestion, 27th, Charles F. Adams, cook, D, Twentieth infantry. Malta fever, 26th, Warren F Tucker, band, Twelfth infantry. Neuralgia of heart 21st, James Leary, I, Thirtyfourth infantry. Varicocele, Dec. 25, Charles F Easley, band, Thirty-fourth infantry; Jan. 5, Austin Gregg, G, Twenty-fourth infantry.

Diphtheria, Jan. 2, John L. Porter, musician, H Twenty-fourth infantry. Cardiac dilatation, 7th, Andrew P. Zwiefel, D, Twelfth infantry. Tuberculosis, 15th, Harold Reissenger, L Sixth infantry. Pulmonary apoplexy, 10th William G. Llewellyn, H, Sixth infantry. Enteritis, 12th, Campbell Oswald, sergeant, A, Eighteenth infantry. Gunshot wound, Nov. 17th, William Pollock, L, Third cavalry; Jan. 8th, Enos H Williams, H, Twenty-eighth infantry. 12th, Joseph Cook, B, Ninth infantry. Accidental, 4th, William L. Miller, D, Twenty-eighth infantry. Suicide, 6th, Prestwood B. Craddock, F Fourth cavalry; 11th, George W. Sarbis, G, Eighteenth infantry.

OTIS.

EQUAL WAGES FOR WORK.

Bill Introduced In House at Columbus, to Give Women as Much as Men.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 17.—At the request of the legislative committee of the Ohio Federation of Labor, Representative Ross introduced in the house a bill providing for equal wages for men and women. The provisions of the bill are:

"That in any profession, pursuit or service of any kind where female labor or professional service is employed, such female shall be paid for such labor or professional service the customary amount of compensation paid male employes for like service.

"Any person, firm, corporation or public board violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each such offense."

PAID AWFUL PENALTY.

Murderer Newman Slowly Strangled to Death, When Hung at Pittsburg. Killed a Sleeping Woman.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—William Newman, condemned to death for the murder of Alice Warner, alias Van Horn, last summer in a Grant street resort, paid the penalty of his life for the crime at the county jail. Newman retained his nerve until the noose was adjusted around his neck and the blackcap pulled down over his face.

Then he suddenly staggered and stepped off the trap. Deputy Sheriff German caught him quickly and placed him in position again, at the same time giving Sheriff William McKinley the signal to spring the trap.

Newman's neck was not broken by the fall and he slowly strangled to death. The sight was so sickening that the deputy sheriffs cleared the yard of all spectators a couple of minutes after the trap was sprung.

The doctors pronounced Newman dead in seven minutes and the body was cut down in a quarter of an hour.

GAGE AGAIN BERATED.

Richardson Reiterated Charges Against Him.

SAID ONE BANK WAS FAVORED.

Also Declared That Technically He Was Guilty of Embezzlement—Hopkins Replied That Gage Had Answered Every One of the Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was taken up in the house. The members became very much engrossed in a discussion of an item of $150,000 for rural free delivery. The question of expansion was barely touched upon. The last hour of the debate was enlivened with an attack by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, upon the secretary of the treasury for his course in connection with the sale of the New York custom house.

He rehearsed the charges that Secretary Gage had been guilty technically of embezzlement in connection with the sale of the custom house in depositing the proceeds in a national bank which was a government depository instead of the treasury of the United States, but said that this charge would not hold. His purpose, he said, was to show that the City National bank had been favored on account of the contributions of its directors to the Republican campaign fund of 1896, and to show that the course of the secretary in allowing the purchase price to remain in the bank, while at the same time paying rent for the property and keeping it exempt from taxation, was not dealing fairly with the trust funds of the government.

Mr. Hopkins (Ills.) championed the course of the secretary, declaring that his reply to the house resolution answered every charge brought against him and displayed business ability that must meet the approval of all fair minded people. He insisted, furthermore, that the title to the custom house passed to the bank when it purchased and took possession of the property, and that it had not been exempt from taxation since it had been purchased.

NOT NATION'S ENEMIES.

Vest Contended That People Had a Right to Criticize the Policy In the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of inquiry and Mr. Lodge's substitute for it were laid on the table in the senate and Mr. Hoar's general resolution of inquiry as to the facts of the Philippine war was taken up. An effort of Mr. Pettigrew to amend it so as to call for the president's instructions to the Paris peace commissioners led to a prolonged debate. After the senate had considered the matter behind closed doors, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 20.

The debate on the resolution was concluded by an earnest but brief speech by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.). He said in part:

On his western tour, the president said the whole archipelago had fallen, like a ripe apple, into our lap, and we were bound to meet our new duties as they were presented to us. Were we to leave them, or were we, as the junior senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) so eloquently told us the other day, trustees under God to hold them as a part of our mission to regenerate the earth?

I hardly know how to characterize the imputation that friends of Aguinaldo on this floor are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this country. I have already said that I consider the discussion of these resolutions as of no consequence. It is like caning in a skilled physician after the patient is dead.

What is the position of the president? inquired Mr. Vest. He directed the peace commission to take one island—Luzon—and afterward abandoned that policy. He has since said the acquisition of the islands was an act of Providence—that we could not leave them as derelicts.

The fact is, this whole question is in a nebulous and foggy condition.

I disclaim now any intention that my remarks should reflect upon my country. But I deny the right of any man to muzzle me and restrain my right to express my opinion in my own way. We have the bubonic plague added to leprosy in Hawaii; we have starvation in Puerto Rico; we have unrest and disquiet in Cuba, and we have a war of indefinite length in the Philippines. Is it treason to say this?

When the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States every man who voted for it knew then that he voted for a war. Every senator knew then, as he knows now, that we were paying $20,000,000 for a war in the archipelago, the end of which might come in a month, and might not come in ten years

THE SAMOAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Senator Bacon Made Principal Speech In Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate ratified the Samoan treaty without division. The ratification occurred in executive session after about two hours of debate, which was participated in by a number of senators. Messrs. Davis, Foraker and Spooner advocated and Senators Bacon, Money and Tillman opposed ratification.

Senator Bacon made the principal speech in opposition. He based his objection upon the general ground that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions to attempt to govern any people in opposition to their wishes.

BANQUET TO BRYAN.

Kentucky Democrats So Celebrated Blackburn's Election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Colonel W. J. Bryan was banqueted by the Democrats of the Kentucky legislature. The banquet was also a celebration of the election of Senator Blackburn. Mr. Bryan was met at the train by a committee, of which Blackburn and Goebel were members. Ex-Governor James B. McCreary presided as toastmaster at the banquet.

The election of Mr. Blackburn was duplicated in both houses of the legislature again, this action being taken on account of a question among lawyers as to whether the election of last week was legal.

CENTRAL TINPLATE PLANT.

American Company to Build One at Newark, N. J.—Reis and Quay Directors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The American Tinplate company held its annual meeting at East Orange, N. J. These officers were elected:

Daniel G. Reid, president; F. S. Wheeler, treasurer W. B. Leeds, first vice president; William T. Graham, second vice president; Warren Arms, third vice president.

All the Chicago officers decided to take up their residence in and about New York, probably in March.

They have practically completed arrangements to establish their plant at Newark, N. J. Their works will give employment to several thousand persons. The company will also do its banking in Newark. The three directors elected were: William E. Reis, Richard R. Quay and James A. Mathews.

The financial statement was as follows:

Assets, actual plant, real estate, machinery and personal property, $13,404,508; merchandise, actual value today, $14,951,925; accounts receivable, all good, $1,514,247; cash in bank, $989,984; total assets, $30,864,665.

Liabilities, capital stock, preferred, $18,325,000; capital stock, common, $28,000,000; purchase money, mortgages, assumed, $270,000; accounts payable, $1,656,238; surplus, $2,613,426; total liabilities, $50,864,665.

BIG FIRE AT DAWSON.

Part of the Business Portion of the Klondike City Wiped Out.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17.—The steamer Danube at Victoria from Skagway brings news that a large part of the business portion of Dawson was wiped out by fire on the night of Wednesday last. A dispatch was received at Skagway on the same night. The loss will exceed half a million dollars. There are no names of the buildings or losses.

The Skeagway operator says that great suffering would undoubtedly follow the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing. The city is without the regulation water supply.

THREW OUT CERTAIN EVIDENCE.

Recorder Ruled Against Barnet Case Figuring In Molineux Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—In the trial of Roland B. Molineux, the prosecution continued its effort to show a motive for the poisoning of Henry C. Barnet by Molineux. Recorder Goff threw out the evidence, declaring that the Barnet case had nothing to do with the present trial.

The prosecution went back to the Adams' case, calling Joseph J. Koch, proprietor of a private letter box agency on Broadway, who positively identified Molineux as the man who inquired about a letter box on December 12, 1898. Later, a box was hired by a man who gave the name "H. Cornish," but who, witness declared positively, was not Harry Cornish.

MAY BE A GERMAN STEAMER.

Slight Clue to the Unknown Wrecked Vessel.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The chamber of commerce issued a bulletin saying that part of a ship's boat marked "Helgoland" has been picked up off Cape Pine, N. F., which leads to the belief that the steamer wrecked at St. Mary's bay on Thursday last is the German tank steamer Helgoland, Captain Von Rittern, which sailed from Philadelphia, Jan. 5, for Bergen, Norway.

The Helgoland was built at New Castle, England, in 1890, and registers 1,562 tons. She was owned by the Deutsche-American Petroleum company.

THREE MORE PLAGUE CASES.

General Wheeler Coming Home — To Stop at Guam.

MANILA, Jan. 17.—General Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way hitherto.

Three additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported.

THE PENNSY INCREASED WAGES

Also Made a Reduction in Hours on Most Divisions.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company announced a readjustment of the wages of its employes in the yards along the entire system. The new adjustment went into effect Jan. 1. On the Atlantic City and Cape May divisions, it was said, engineers and brakemen are advanced respectively 35 and 15 cents a day with no reduction in working hours. The new scale with respect to the other divisions is as follows, and carries with it a reduction from 12 to 11 hours a day:

Engineers—Increase from 25 to 27 cents per hour.

Firemen—From 15 to 17 cents.

Conductors—From 20 to 22 cents (day); from 21 to 23 cents (night.)

Brakemen—From 15 to 16 cents (day); from 17 to 18 cents (night.)

Car droppers—From 15½ cents to 17½ cents (day); from 16½ to 18 cents (night.)

Still Opposed Bynum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on finance again had under consideration the nomination of Hon. W. D. Bynum to be general appraiser of merchandise at New York. The Democratic members of the committee continued their opposition, contending that Mr. Bynum is not a Democrat.

Nineteen Killed and 68 Wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—A church collapsed during the celebration of a mass in Malocuzene township, Sumara district. Nineteen persons were killed and 68 were wounded.

BULLER IS FIGHTING.

The Noise of Battle Heard at Pietermaritzburg.

SOME BRITISH NEAR LADYSMITH.

A Rumor to That Effect—A Committee For Conciliation, When the Opportunity Offers, Formed In Great Britain. Five New Batteries Ordered Forward.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Tuesday, says:

"There was very heavy firing to the north yesterday. I believe the Boers are contesting General Buller's passage of the Tugela. Howitzers were evidently busy, as the firing is described as the heaviest yet heard in Natal."

The Exchange and Telegraph company received the following dispatch,

LORD CHESHAM.

Organizer of the Imperial Yeomanry for Service in South Africa.

dated Tuesday, January 16, from Pietermaritzburg:

"There is no news from the front, but heavy firing was heard today in the direction of Frere. It is probable that General Buller is engaging the enemy.

"A rumor is current here that a portion of the British force is near Ladysmith."

The South African conciliation committee, quietly formed to represent the peace minority, announced itself to the country today and asks for support. Among the members are Lord and Lady Coleridge, Herbert Spencer, Sir Robert Threshie Reid, George John Shaw-Lefever, Frederick Harrison, Stephen Gladstone, the Countess of Carlisle and other notable persons.

Leonard Courtney, Unionist member of parliament for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, is president of the committee.

This movement should be considered from the "stop-the-war" group of extremists, of whom William T. Stead is the most active member.

Its program, summarized, is to wait until a proper opportunity arises for some peaceable settlement. Meanwhile it will gather and distribute correct information and sound views. The manifesto affirms that "as the war was begun amid misunderstandings on both sides, a pacific settlement is possible."

There is no indication that such an arrangement would be tolerated by any considerable portion of the public. National emotion is now in a state of disquietude over the reverses to British arms, dissatisfaction with the conduct of military business is intense, and there is an almost universal determination to see the thing through.

The war office has issued orders for the formation of five new batteries.

BRISK EXCHANGE OF SHELLS.

Firing at Modder River—Stories of Free State Disaffection.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 17.—There was a brisk exchange of shells, the Boers returning our fire for the first time in several days.

The British entrenchments are being continually strengthened and extended. The permanent railway bridge is almost completed.

Stories still reach camp that the Free Staters desire to end the war. The latest report is that a council was held recently at Bloemfontein, at which President Steyn and General Cronje were present. It was then stated that unless the British began the attack by Jan. 17 the Free Staters would return home.

Steamer Wrecked In a Race.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Jan. 17.—The fine passenger steamer Lexington, owned by the Carr line, of Charleston, W. Va., while racing with the opposition packet Argand, struck the lock wall near Scary, breaking in twain and sinking immediately. The Argand went to the rescue and took off the passengers and crew. The steamer will probably be a total wreck.

Successor to Bedloe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The president sent to the senate the name of Robert M. McWade, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the United States at Canton, to succeed Dr. Edwin S. Bedloe. So far as can be learned, Dr. Bedloe left the department of state by resignation and bears its good will. Mr. McWade is a resident of Philadelphia. He was connected with The Ledger.

Plague Cases at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, received a cablegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon Perrin, who arrived at Manila Jan. 12. It is stated that five cases of plague have occurred there. This was taken to mean that there had been but five cases there since the outbreak of the plague.

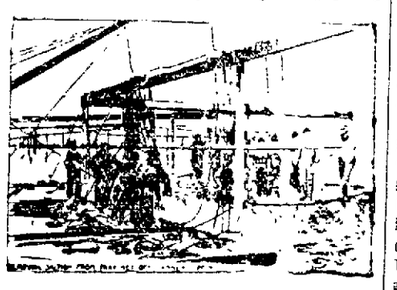
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR VAST FISHERIES

WHAT OUR INLAND SEAS GIVE UP OF VALUABLE FOOD.

Refrigerator Cars Bring Fresh Fish From the Far Sea—Salmon and Trout, Cod and Sturgeon in Abundance—But Salmon are the Principal Object of the Fishermen.

Among the boundary waters which are subjects of dispute between the United States and Canada the most interesting, and possibly the least known, is that great inland salt sea which has no comprehensive name, but is called, in its various parts, Gulf or Strait of Georgia, Washington Sound, Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan De Fuca. This large body of water is an ocean, with many strange and romantic features, and, more important still, an ocean of such enormous natural wealth that it is sure to prove in the future, as it already has proved itself



in the past few years, of the utmost value to the wealth-producing property of the United States. Within its confines there is to be found almost every variety of food fish that swims the Pacific Ocean. Even the whale is a visitor. Salmon and trout force its briny waters each year. Halibut and shad are plentiful. Even now the refrigerator car carries to our East daily shipments of fresh fish from this far sea.

The Western End.

Situated at the western end of the international boundary line formed by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, this body of water is over two hundred miles long, or about the length of either Lake Erie or Lake Ontario. It has two passageways connecting it with the open sea, and has wonderfully deep waters, exceeding 1,200 feet in many places, and being rarely less than 180 to 240 feet. Practically there is no shallow water anywhere within it, except for a few rocks that stick up in it in places and the deep water reaches to the very edges of the shores.

The halibut fishery was not exploited till 1888, when two fishing smacks from Gloucester beat their adventurous way around Cape Horn and reached Cape Flattery in Washington, at the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. They discovered a halibut bank of surprising richness off this cape, and soon they were catching so many fish that even then it was found profitable to send them to the Boston and Gloucester markets. In four years the fishing fleet had doubled in number, and now fifty-eight sailing vessels and three steamships are engaged in the work.

Codfish and sturgeon come next in value. Herring are abundant, though not so good as are those in the East. A curious fish which enters the Sound in the spring is the candle fish, which is so oily that the Alaskan Indians use it when dried for a candle, as it will burn freely. Prepared properly, it makes fairly good food.

Smelts, sardines, and the Eastern shad, which has been introduced with marked success on the Pacific coast, all frequent these waters. The sea otter once was plentiful, but has been exterminated. Large crabs, two forms of oyster and excellent shrimps and prawns add to the food supply of the region.

However, the salmon, here, as elsewhere along the northwest coast, are the principal objects of fishery. The species represented are the quannat, sockeye, silver, humpback, dog and steelhead salmon. The quannat is first in quality, and, with the steelhead, stands most in favor for the fresh trade. Canners prefer the sockeye, and would use no other species could this one be obtained in sufficient numbers to satisfy their wants. The remaining forms should be graded in the order given. The silver salmon is most sought after, but all are utilized for canning—especially on the Washington side—and in other ways. It is a peculiarity of the sockeye, or blueback, salmon that it enters very few of the rivers of this region, while the other species distribute themselves generally, and may be taken nearly everywhere.

The scenes along the shores of the river and tributaries of this region during the annual run are wonderful. The fish often crowd up the stream until they force each other out on the banks, and small tributaries often are filled so closely with the struggling fish that a man can walk across the stream on their bodies. This is true particularly of the dog salmon, which is a big variety, weighing as much as forty pounds at times.

This species, like the humpback and silver salmon, generally seems not to ascend the rivers far above the sea, but it enters all streams, large and small, going even into the little creeks for spawning. Its distribution in the Fraser is limited to the lower tributaries, but while it is there considered one of the least abundant species, in some of the smaller rivers elsewhere it appears in relatively very large numbers, the fish crowding together in narrow and shallow places, which become badly polluted by their dead and decaying bodies. According to A. B. Alexander, in the fall and winter all the small creeks, lagoons and sloughs near the Dwamish and Cedar rivers, Washington, are filled with dog salmon, and boys find great amusement in killing them with clubs and stones. In the rivulets by the roadside where the water is not over two or three inches deep, dog salmon may be seen trying to get farther upstream. Mr. Mowat says that they spawn principally in quiet creeks and in the shallow waters along the river banks, even doing so in water so shallow as to leave part of the back exposed.

The quinnat and the silver salmon are the more game and better esteemed for food. Much line fishing (trolling) is done for the quinnat. They take either herring bait or spoons, as does the silver salmon. An interesting method of fishing for them is the Indian way of catching them with a dip net. The fisherman stands over a spot, preferably where rapids make the water rough, and dips his enormous net like lightning under a salmon as he ascends the current. It looks easy, but it isn't as it looks. Yet, despite the arduous labor that this primitive method of fishing entails, there are many Indians who manage to make a living with it, even though they are in competition with the many and enormous nets that are used by the canneries. How many and enormous these traps that are set for the salmon are, is shown by the picture in this group of the fishing waters off Cannery Point, which is situated on Point Roberts, in Washington. This point has figured most conspicuously in the Washington fishery, and the largest catches have been made in its vicinity. The principal reefnet fishing ground of the entire region lies directly off its southeast corner, a large kelp-covered ledge, to which the Indians resorted for many generations, and which always has been a cause of contention among the tribes. The perpetual right to fish upon it in common with other inhabitants of the territory was secured to the Indians by treaty with the United States in 1855, and while regarded formerly solely in the light of a rich collecting ground, where their own needs could be met readily, it became the source of much revenue in their dealings with the whites. So far as the records show, the Indians have at no time dwelled permanently on Point Roberts. It has been their custom to be there only during the fishing season, chiefly of the sockeye salmon, from about July 1 until early in September. In recent years their number has varied from 150 to 200, though sometimes reaching 250. Their canoes in active operation have been as many as 15 to 20, but lately the number has greatly fallen off through the intervention of the whites. Their drying racks formerly covered a considerable area, but they are small in extent now and have been driven entirely from Cannery Point, their principal location in more prosperous days.

After the completion in 1891 of the continuous line of trams commanding the approaches to the big reef, its value for reefnet fishing seems to have been in great part destroyed, and the Indian catches declined so much in consequence as to render the old-time occupation practically unprofitable. The primitive methods are making way for those of civilization, and the process has not been devoid of injustice.

While the visits of the Indians to Point Roberts have had reference mainly to the salmon, they were once in the habit of going there in March

in search of dogfish. They made use of a rude sort of gill net set along the flats, in which the dogfish became entangled, and also of trot lines having perhaps from 150 to 200 hooks apiece.

The longest string of trap nets in the Puget Sound region is that of the three nets at Point Roberts, which extend off from the beach somewhat over a mile. The effect of this arrangement is evident. Over the width which the string occupies substantially every salmon coming toward it is destined to become entrapped. There is little chance for any to escape, and a very poor showing for succeeding traps near at hand. Again, though they be not in strings, they alternate so in position that the salmon which pass one net strike directly against the leader of another.

A great waste of salmon occurs in connection both with canning operations and with the fishery, which may be expected to continue as long as fish are plentiful. Lacking an incentive to economize in the preparation of the catch, little pains are taken by the cannery operatives to cut closely in removing the heads and fins, and much edible meat is thus lost. The exercise of greater care would add to the expense of canning without material gain under existing circumstances. Indeed, it is charged that more salmon are thrown away and allowed to rot than are used. Overfishing is the great curse of this rich region.

Anthony's Grave to Have a Monument.

C. M. Travis, of Nyack, has a contract to build a monument over the grave of "Bill" Anthony, the hero of the Maine, in Evergreen cemetery. The monument is to be built and erected at the expense of a wealthy New York gentleman whose name is withheld. The monument will be four feet high and three feet wide. It will

be of granite, with rough rock face work. There will be carved on it two sprays of oak leaves and an anchor. On a raised panel will be this inscription: "Sir, I have to report that the ship is blown up and is sinking;" also the hero's name, date of birth and date of death. It will be finished in February.

ABOUT INSANITY

IT IS "CATCHING" IF A PERSON'S MIND IS NOT ROBUST.

Startling Statement in Proof of This Assertion By an Eminent New York Alienist—Impulses Carried From One Person to Another.

There is no doubt that insanity is infectious. If a person whose mind is not robust is thrown constantly into the presence of another whose mind is masterful, but unbalanced, he is likely in time to partake of his companion's aberration.

You have often noticed, I dare say, that if one man puts up his umbrella a number of others near by are likely to put up theirs also, although no rain may be falling. Imitativeness of that sort is evidence of a negative mentality—a mind which is likely to accept its opinions from others.

Such a person thrown constantly into the society of an insane person is likely in course of time to acquire insanity.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the impulses causing such ordinary automatic movements as that of yawning, laughing or sneezing are psychically transmitted from one person to another. To go a step further, we find that St. Vitus's dance is communicated by this same mysterious process.

Hysterics and hysterical convulsions, too, are communicated in this manner, and it is not an uncommon thing to see such impulses carried from person to person in girls' boarding-schools until a large number of pupils are simultaneously affected.

It is commonly known that a man and wife having lived together for many years grow to resemble each other, and it is equally well known that the expression of the face is moulded by the habits of thought. But to this end it is necessary that one mind should be positive and the other negative—for, of course, if they differ radically the resemblance will not exist.

Under the influence of long-continued mental exercise the brain undergoes a distinct anatomical change, increasing in some parts, and diminishing in others.

It is well known that in cases of paranoia there is a distinct defectiveness in the conformation of the brain, and if a robust though faulty mentality dominates a weaker mentality, so as to create in it a continuously abnormal line of thought, the brain so affected will eventually be changed and unbalanced much as the expression of the face is changed in the manner I have described.

There are many cases on record in which the insanity of a husband has been followed by the insanity of a wife, and an insane convict not infrequently transmits his insanity to his companion.

Let it be remembered that a man may be a paranoiac and yet not be insane, as insanity is commonly understood. Some of the most brilliant men in the world have been paranoiacs and the disease has manifested itself only in some mild eccentricity.

But had one of those men been shut up for a year with two or three other paranoiacs he would probably have quickly acquired their insanity.

The influence of very robust paranoiacal minds over weaker persons was shown in the middle ages during the religious crazes of that time, and again, only ten years ago in Russia when a man arose near Kieff who insisted that he was Christ.

He had delusions of sight, hearing and smell. He could hear the voices of the Apostles, see the gates of heaven and smell the roses of Paradise.

So strong was this man's individuality that he transmitted these hallucinations to thousands of others, who thought that they could hear, see and smell the same things.

This was genuine insanity. Had his influence been continuous large numbers of these people might have developed paranoia, but the man was locked up and his disciples soon recovered.

To this same class of paranoiacs belonged the "divine healers" Schlatter and Schraeder.

Let us imagine the case of a man with an unbalanced mind who hears that the German Emperor had an elder brother who died in childhood. Now, suppose that some one compliments him upon his resemblance to the Emperor. The paranoiac will probably brood over these ideas until he grows to believe that he is the brother.

Now, if this man is thrown into constant association with a person of inferior mentality to his own, he is likely to convince that person—who may be his wife—of the truth of this story and start a train of thought which will end in genuine insanity.

Feminine Financiering.

That women are the best financiers of the world we have often had opportunity to acknowledge says the Honolulu Independent. We have seen them at the auction sale, when they made a "bargain" by buying in what they had no use for whatever, and we have seen them haggling over the price of cheap calico for a reduction in price of one cent a yard, and then triumphantly carry their purchase to a fashionable dressmaker and paying her $10 for making a "morning" dress. This morning we could not help smiling while watching a lady credited with possessing good business sense buying "Chinese birds" on board a mail steamer, haggling over the price of the birds and beating down the price of seven fine specimens by fifty cents of the original price. In the meantime her hack was waiting, and the driver "charging." She made her bargain, however, saved fifty cents on the birds and paid the hackman one dollar for waiting. That is female financiering. [illegible]

One of the masterpieces of musical clocks has just been completed for the Emperor of China, in whose palace, besides pointing out the correct time, it will play selections with a fully equipped automatic orchestra.

FOULS

Some Recipes That Should Be Read by Poultry Raisers.

When young poultry are allowed to contract the habit of roosting in the trees no time should be lost in breaking them of it. Confine them to the poultry house and yard, as a day or two will generally effect a cure. Get your dust baths ready. Sand and finely sifted coal ashes, with a pound of sulphur to each bushel of the mixture, is the best. This should be put in large boxes and kept out of the rain. White-wash the houses.

Pekin ducklings at three or four months old make a very desirable dish if they are well fed from the start, and fattened on cooked ground oats and corn, with potatoes added. They are also very hardy if not inbred and stand our cold winters remarkably well. They are early layers, and continue with only short intermissions until late in the summer. They thrive rapidly and when matured will ordinarily weigh from twelve to fourteen pounds per pair.

"Quintus Raw," in Poultry Tribune, says: "There is no sense, common or otherwise, in drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Neither is it necessary to continually add condition powder or put something in the drinking water to ward off disease. Let me assert that this helps on disease in that it lowers the vitality of the flock. Vitality is the word, you want plenty of it and you want to keep it there by abundant exercise and proper food and care.

Scabby leg in poultry is caused by a minute insect that burrows beneath the scales upon the leg. An occasional washing of the roosts with kerosene oil is an excellent preventive, as it is also against other vermin. If the disease has started in the flock then swab the legs of the turkeys also with a mixture of one-half lard and one-half kerosene. Repeat the application in a week if a cure is not effected by the first trial. Do not use the mixture too strong, as it may cause swelling.

When hens have been laying for quite a while the eggs at the close of the prolific period will not produce as strong chickens as those which were laid at the beginning of this period. It appears as though the strength of the layer begins to diminish by this continued effort, and that the eggs are not sufficiently endowed with vitality near the last of the litter.

Some Points on Incubation.

Twelve years have passed since we first began to use an incubator, and every year some new and valuable ideas on the subject develop. The other day we went down to the farm of a friend who has a new farm and a new incubator. He was following directions very closely and the eggs were coming on all right, but he was making a very common mistake. He was not giving the eggs a chance to cool down at all. In this particular incubator the eggs are turned by a sliding rack in the egg-tray and can be turned without taking the eggs out of the egg-chamber. My friend was keeping those eggs up to 103 every minute of the day and when we pulled out an egg-tray to look at the eggs more than half of them were found standing on the large end.

Never have we seen a set of directions for running an incubator that said a word about keeping the small end of the egg the lowest, and yet this is an important point. If the eggs are allowed to lie with the point the highest the chick is very often found to be mal-formed and as often fails to get out of the shell at all. During the early part of the period of incubation the embryo chick lies at the highest side of the shell. Turn the egg immediately the chick shifts its position and rises to the top. If the small end of the egg is the lowest the chick's head is near the air bubble in the large end of the egg and in its natural position. If the small end is highest the head of the chick gets in the small end of the shell away from the air bubble and when it has grown so large that it does not turn as the egg is turned it grows into the wrong shape and often dies in the shell or if it gets out it is not well formed. In turning the eggs in incubators always place the small end the lowest by hand after the eggs are turned. This allows them to cool down and fresh air gets into the air bubble and the chick gets a fresh supply of oxygen to support it for the next twenty-four hours.—Farmers Voice.

Notes.

Keep the moulting hens out of the rain and do not let them roost in trees.

Nice, plump-bodied chickens always find a ready market. Try to supply that kind.

The interior of poultry houses should now have a good coat of white-wash and kerosene.

Cold storage and preserved eggs are an abomination, and should be prohibited by legislation.

Repair all leaks and cracks in the poultry house now, and arrange the scratching shed for winter.

Don't expect your hens to lay when you neglect them, and then complain that there is no profit in poultry.

Don't let your fowls roost in a damp house, and then wonder why they wheeze and have swollen heads.

One hundred hens will consume one hundred pounds of grit during the year, and still some people foolishly neglect to supply it.

Don't neglect to give fresh, cool water to the fowls twice daily. Many of the so-called diseases have their origin in a failure to get pure water.

Always deliver eggs to your customers when not over twenty-four hours old, as they will not be strictly fresh after that time during hot weather.

Paint the Scars.

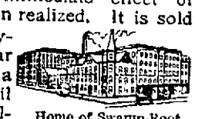
Many a valuable tree is lost by the neglect to paint the scar left where a branch has been sawn off or broken by the wind. Insects and fungi will also destroy patches of bark on the trunks of trees, and the wood will rapidly decay, and the trunk become hollow. To prevent this rotting, exposed wood should be painted, dead bark taken off and the wood beneath also painted. The object is to prevent decay till new wood grows over it.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



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CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
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25c and 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1 at Druggists

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ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The Island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

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Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance, Sadness or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 240 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Brenner, Mishicot, Wis., 17 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 200 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We want 5,000 more 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3 eared Corn—Spelt, producing 60 bush. for 1 and 4 tons hay per acre—also oats and barley. Teosinte Incomparable—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Tuber and Seed Catalog, to illustrate about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start.
200,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes
35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.
Please send this nov. with 10c. to Salzer.
Catalog alone, 5c. H 518

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MINERS' DEMAND.

President Howells Says They are Exorbitant.

AND WILL NOT BE GRANTED

Mr. Howells States that Ten Cents a Ton Would Have Been Considered Reasonable—The Conditions Asked Equivalent to a Cash Advance of Thirty-two Cents.

"The miners' demands, if they be for the institution of the run-of-mine system and an advance of fifteen cents per ton, as reported," said the Hon. Anthony Howells, president of the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association, this morning, "will not be granted. They are asking too much. Their demands are unreasonable. I think that this is the general feeling of the operators. To institute the run-of-mine system would virtually be to give an advance of seventeen cents a ton. Then there is to be a demand for an additional fifteen cents, making a total of thirty-two cents. The miners who claim that the run-of-mine plan is equivalent to but ten cents a ton do not figure accurately. A demand for an advance of ten cents a ton would have been justifiable, and would doubtless have been considered favorably. But I feel positive that this exorbitant demand will not be granted this year.

"I also think that the demand for a half holiday on Saturday is out of the question. The half day Saturday would be an injury to both the operators and miners. It frequently happens that we have no cars on the first four days in a week On the last two the cars arrive. We then can give the miners two full days. Ought they not, in justice to themselves and their employers, work two full days when they have the opportunity? Should that be a time for a holiday? But perhaps it is the plan of the miners to ask for a six-hour workday this spring. There is nothing unreasonable about the request for a semi monthly settlement. That plan is now in effect at mines operated by our company. In many places, however, the miners are paid a certain sum on account during the month, not receiving a full settlement until the last of the month. It is to this that objection is made."

Mr. Howells says that if the miners were to be given the advance they ask, which, according to his figures, would make the Massillon district mining rate practically 98 cents, the retail price of coal in Massillon would doubtless be raised to $3 10 a ton. The present price is $2.60. A meeting of Massillon district coal operators will be held in Cleveland tomorrow, when a committee to the interstate conference of miners and operators at Indianapolis will be chosen.

STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

M. D. Ratchford Said to be Slated for the Position.

Sunday papers stated that M. D. Ratchford, of this city, who is at present a member of the industrial commission at Washington, would be appointed state mine inspector. If he should prefer the position of commissioner of labor statistics, he will be given that place. Mr. Ratchford's salary as a member of the industrial commission is $3 600 a year, but it is expected that the commission will pass out of existence with this congress, to which it is supposed to make its report.

Mr. Ratchford arrived home from Washington on Sunday "I have seen my name in the newspapers connected with both this office and that of labor commissioner," said he, "but I have no direct knowledge of what is going on. If the tender of either place is made, I shall certainly take it into account."

ORDINARY RABBIT DOGS.

G. N. Porter Talks About Canton's Bloodhounds.

G N. Porter has at last had an opportunity of looking over the alleged bloodhounds recently purchased by the Canton authorities. "And I can tell you," said he, this morning, "that if the mayor of that town paid bloodhound prices for those animals, he certainly did get the worst of it, unless bloodhounds have changed since I was a slave and on a plantation where there always was a kennel full. These dogs at Canton are just common rabbit hounds. A bloodhound hasn't got long ears. Its ears are short, and it is short-jointed all over."

ANOTHER WORK TRAIN.

Grading of "Summit" Being Pushed Rapidly.

Another work train, in charge of Conductor Harry Meyers, was put to work this morning on the "summit," west of the city, on which a grade of fourteen feet is being made.

Frank Kirk, night yardmaster, is visiting his family in Cleveland. Thomas Kerwin, yard brakeman, is performing his duties, while J. Croumbie is filling Mr. Kerwin's position.

Fined One Dollar and Costs.

Charles Hullinger, of Pigeon Run, was Saturday evening arrested by Constable Morgan for assaulting Samuel Graber. He was fined one dollar and costs by Justice Sibila.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

taken at night will make you feel right, act right and look right. They cure Constipation.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

SHEEP NOTES.

Breed only the best ewes to the best ram.

Breed so that each generation will be better than the last.

Where civilized man resides sheep thrive if properly cared for.

See if the improved breeds of sheep are practical and useful.

Unless early lambs are wanted, do not breed the ewes too early in the fall.

Applying turpentine to the top of the head is recommended as a good remedy for grub in sheep.

Sheep are kept for the same object that any other stock is kept—for the money there is in them.

There are few things that will injure sheep more than subjecting them to a cold rain.

The quality of the mutton is not so much in the breed as in the feed.

On many farms sheep should be kept as a help in building up the farm as well as for profit.

Sheep while on grass scatter their manure much more evenly than any other class of stock and on that account is more beneficial.

Sheep are docile, are easily handled, will live on a great diversity of food and can be turned in the pastures earlier in the spring and be kept out later than almost any other class of stock.

It is very essential that lambs be liberally fed the first winter; it is then that the best growth is made.

As a cross bred male cannot be relied upon to produce uniform offspring only rams of the best breeds should be used.

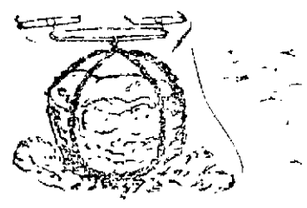
Generally lambs selected to be kept for breeding ewes should not be bred this season. Give them plenty of time to mature.

While sheep may be wintered with little or no grain if they have plenty of good roughness, the better quality of mutton and wool secured will make the feeding of some grain profitable.

After the ewes are bred, if good, vigorous lambs are expected, care must be taken to keep the ewes in a healthy, thrifty condition during the pregnant period.

Dragging Rocks.

A correspondent sends the Ohio Farmer a sketch showing how he drags stone with a chain: Draw the chain back over the stone well up to



Dragging Rocks.

the doubletree, then pass the chain once around the stone, over the chain at the doubletree and hook it behind. It will never come off.

To Keep Mice out of the House.

An acquaintance has devised so simple a method by which a house may be built mouse proof, that I wish to pass the idea on. It is, of course, intended to be used in a common frame dwelling.

Let me use his words in explaining the matter: "Extend the floor to the outside sheeting; then, before lathing, lay one course of brick on the floor, back of the mop boards (baseboards) between studding. The brick being four inches wide, the same as the studding, will completely fill the space so that it will be impossible for a mouse to get into the walls of the house.

Besides being a protection against mice, it is quite a protection against fire, as it shuts off the draught. The way most houses are built they are a paradise for mice, and burn like kindling if they once catch fire; for if the fire starts below, there is nothing to prevent the flames from shooting clear to the top, while if a floor with brick on top of it intervened, there would not be such a draught and the fire could not burn so fast. If brick are not handy, coarse mortar may be used, and will be just as good."

As I understand this idea, it is to be worked out on both the lower floor and upper one, too, (providing there are but the two stories to the house, and if there are more the same may be repeated from story to story). It is certain that anyone who has once been troubled with a house overrun with mice can see the utility of this scheme.

It would not be such a serious matter to remove a little lath near the baseboards and have the bricks inserted. It would make some trouble and expense, but in the long run it would pay, when one comes to consider how much damage mice do to clothing and all sorts of perishable things likely to be stored in a house.—Rose Seelye-Miller, in Housekeeper.

Source of Scions.

Scions should come from fruit bearing trees. We insist that the weakness or disposition to form only wood buds and runners is inherited, and therefore no tree or plant known to be unfruitful should ever be used for propagation. It is a well known law of nature that when any power or faculty is not used for a long period it will become dormant and finally disappear, and when a plant through bad propagation or other wise becomes an habitual wood bud maker it is not easily persuaded by any system of tillage to return to fruitage. I have long felt that the practice of taking scions from nursery rows through many generations without allowing them to bear fruit is wrong. Such trees are not only late in coming into bearing, but, they are easily exhausted and in this weakened condition readily fall a victim to insects or fungi, and I beg to express my conviction that this has contributed more to the present deplorable condition of our orchards than any other one thing.—R. M. Kellogg.

The fact that so much poultry is sold is prima facie evidence that poultry rising is profitable. Poultry, too, brings quick returns.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

WHAT A WORLD THIS WOULD BE IF THERE WAS NO CONSCIENCE.

And What a World If All Were Governed By Conscience - It is the Dynamic Force Of Progress--Educate Conscience and you Will Keep Your Eye on the Standard.

I have lived in all good conscience.—Acts xxiii.,1.

What a wretched world this would be if we had been made without any conscience! We should be sorry to be a part of it and should get out of it by the shortest road to the future. That is, unless we were strong and could have our own way in all things, and, then we should be like a lion or a tiger, whose teeth and claws are his means of offence and defence and who takes what he wants at whatever cost to his antagonist. But if we were weak we should not be secure in any possession—money, children, wife or home. A vast multitude of robbers, with no standard of right but might, with no love except the love of self, with no charity for others, no pity, every man's arm against us and our arms against every man, a wild-beast-world which it would be better to destroy and so have done with i than to keep it alive.

And what a world this would be if we were all governed by conscience; if every man had a high moral ideal and made every day an upward step toward it; if justice were the air we breathed and truth the food we ate; if self-seeking were a thing of the far away historic past, the peculiarity of the childish period of the race, but abolished when its maturity was reached! Poets sing of that condition and call it the Golden Age; dreamers dream of it as a possibility to be some time realized, and prophets tell us that refining processes are at work in the universal heart, and that when this laggard machinery of evolution shall have completed its task we shall be wholly just and sternly honest, veritable Sir Knights, every one of us, in the service of the good, scorning whatever is unmanly and false. The throne of God, they tell us, is in the telescopic future, and though the road is long and rugged, the stride of every generation is bringing us nearer to it.

Conscience is the dynamic force of progress, whether it be national or individual. The conscience is the best part of a man, and on it he must depend for his inspiration, the character of his life and his happiness. Without its approval he is a failure, though he live in a palace, with wealth at his command; but with its approval he is a prince, a god, though he is sheltered by the thatched roof of poverty. If, therefore, it dominates life in this mysterious way, it is well to make its acquaintance, to win its friendship and confidence and to learn what are its requirements.

Some will tell me that conscience is the voice of God, but I cannot accept that definition. I have read of men who committed all sorts of crimes and were thoroughly honest, acted from the highest motives, and yet imprisoned their fellow-men or burned them at the stake because they dared to think for themselves. Our Puritan ancestors were as religious a class of men as ever lived, sturdy as a live oak in their integrity, ready to die for what they believed to be right. And yet they did immute wrong—deeds so cruel that we shudder as we read about them. Were these deeds done in obedience to the voice of God? I cannot think so. They were done with a clear conscience, but God had nothing to do with them. They were in direct contravention to all that He has revealed of duty to others. They did not represent that love for our neighbors which is enjoined by the Scriptures. They were not in accord with the spirit of that Christ who pardoned the poor and repentant Magdalen.

Conscience is the voice of the best judgment of which you are capable, and as your judgment reaches a higher level, so will your conscience. What you are bound to do is the best you can, whatever you think is right, and as your experience widens you may change your ideas of what is right, but you must ever and forever follow the leading of that honest judgment, because it is God's will that you should, and you can become a whole man in no other way.

Your conscience is to be educated, is to be developed, and if you keep your eye on the standard which God has given you can never go far wrong. When the mind recognizes Christ as Teacher and Revealer, and when your best judgment is tempered by His injunctions, then your conscience is the Pole Star which will guide you across the wild waste of life. If your conscience is baptized in the spirit of the Master and is consecrated by His advice and warnings, you cannot fail to do what is right. If our fathers who burned for heresy had listened to the words, "Judge not, lest ye be judged," they would have put out the fires which their zeal kindled, and if they had obeyed the command to be charitable to all men and to love their neighbors as themselves they would have been saved from the misery of following a conscience which had been twisted out of all proper shape by human prejudice and vindictiveness.

As Jesus went into the Jordan for baptism, so go into the New Testament for consecration. Do your best, stand by the right and true, be brave in defence of justice, but first learn what is right and true and what justice is by sitting on the hillside with the gathered multitude and hearkening to Him who could forgive His enemies, and help the needy, and bless those who cursed in return.

With a conscience thus instructed it is easy to live and a gain to die.—George H. Hepworth.

At certain seasons of the year the Red sea is almost unbearable. The water taken from seventy to eighty feet below the surface of the sea at 6 o'clock in the morning will often register a temperature as high as ninety degrees. If, in addition, a sandstorm thinks fit to blow, the whole air is full of a mist made of innumerable particles of fine hot sand, which blind and suffocate at the same time.—Favorite Magazine.

AGAINST TARIFF DUTIES.

Deputies to Consider Removals of Taxes on Coal and Iron.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—In the chamber of deputies, Breton, Socialist, moved a temporary suspension of the duties on imports of coal in view of the economic crisis due to the shortage in the supply. He pointed out that the Protectionist, M. Melune, had not hesitated two years ago, to suspend the duties on wheat in an analagous case. Cailloux, Moderate Republican, moved that the proposal be referred to the customs committee, which was agreed to.

Breton then moved to suspend the duties on imported iron and steel. This motion was also referred to the customs committee.

The Sensational Denver Shooting.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—Frederick G. Bonfils, one of the proprietors of The Post, who was shot by Lawyer W. W. Anderson, of this city, is in a critical condition. Harry H. Tammen, associated with Bonfils in the proprietorship of The Post, who was also shot by Anderson during the trouble, was resting easy, and is in no danger unless complications should set in. W. W. Anderson, the lawyer who did the shooting, was released by District Judge C. F. Butler on habeas corpus proceedings, held in a room at the Denver Athletic club. His bond was fixed at $10,000, and was immediately furnished by friends.

Organized Railway Employes' Lodge.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 15.—A branch of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the United States was organized here by Valentine Fitzpatrick, third vice grand master. A large number of men from different railroads became members, including 31 from the Philadelphia and Reading. Last week a number of employes of the latter railroad were discharged for attempting to organize the lodge here. Fitzpatrick will recommend to national headquarters that a boycott be instituted against the company unless the dismissed men are reinstated.

Bodies From Wreck Seen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 15.—The gale has not yet blown itself out and the sea is still too rough to allow boats to get near the wreck in St. Mary's bay. As yet there is nothing to show the name of the vessel. Ten bodies have been located among the rocks and others can be seen floating about. Plans have been made for recovering these as soon as the weather permits, and it may then be possible to get at the name of the steamer from pieces of boats wedged in the clefts of the rocks.

Reed Reported Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Roland Reed, the actor, who has been in St. Lukes' hospital for some weeks, was reported as somewhat better last night. The attending physicians said that while Mr. Reed was by no means out of danger, he had continued to improve during three or four days.

Arranged Fishery Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The foreign office officials say emphatically that the question of the Newfoundland fishing rights has been settled for at least a year through the acceptance by Great Britain of the French proposition that the modus vivendi be extended for another year.

Badly in Need of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Inability to secure bituminous coal in sufficient quantities is necessitating the shutting down of some of the manufacturing concerns in the Schuylkill valley.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

Cleaning Silver

Instead of scouring and rubbing each piece of silver separately, the whole service can be as effectively cleaned in a few minutes. After each meal the silver should be put into a pan (kept especially for the purpose) and cover with lukewarm water, to which a teaspoonful of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

is added; set the pan on the range until the water gets to boiling point, then lift out each piece with a wire spoon and lay on a soft linen cloth, wiping quickly with chamois skin. The pieces so cleaned will be highly polished and look like new.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES OINTMENT

CURES CATARRH ASTHMA HAY FEVER
" " MUMPS, CROUP, CAKED BREAST.
" " FIRE & SUN BURN, CHAFING.
" " BUNIONS & TIRED FEET.
" " CHAPPED FACE, LIPS & HANDS
" " SAFE REMEDY FOR PILES.

HOUSEHOLD — BICYCLERS

ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25¢
H. T. MASON CHEMICAL CO. 515 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

SAFE · SPEEDY · SURE

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

SEE OUR LOTS

on Chester street before buying. This is a very desirable street for a home Only 10 minutes walk from the square; just graded, curbed and guttered This street has city water and natural gas.

Our prices run from $300 to $550: cash or easy terms.

James R. Dunn, over 50 S. Erie

THE GENUINE AND HEALING CURE FOR

CATARRH

is

Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed, Gives relief at once.

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—of—

Fine Hats and Caps,

Odd Lots of Underwear.

Odd Lots of Gloves and Mittens

One Lot of Boys' Fine Maco Yarn Sweaters, maroon or blue, 50c.

One Lot of Men's Fancy Stripe all wool Sweaters, $1.69

100 doz Richmond Hosiery Mills Socks at this sale only 3c per pair.

Doll's Cash Hat Store,

4 E. Main Street.

A Splendid Opportunity for Buyers.

From Sat'y, Jan. 13 to Sat'y, Jan. 20

We will offer special Fire Sale prices on Dress Goods, Linings, Trimmings and Ready-Made Skirts.

It is impossible to mention all the good things here, but the following will show just what you may expect by doing your shopping at CRONE'S.

We have a large line of Dress Goods worth 25c and 30c to go at the low prices, 10c and 12½c.

All the latest styles in Black and Colored Serges, Henriettas, Brilliantines, Novelties, Plaids, etc, worth from 18c to $2.00, now 15c, 29c, 39c up to $1.50.

Skirt Bindings, Velvet ends 4c; corduroy, telegram 6c Brush 7c, linings 4c and up; best stays 5c, best DeLong hooks and eyes 8c, first quality safety hooks and eyes 4c Canvas 3c and up

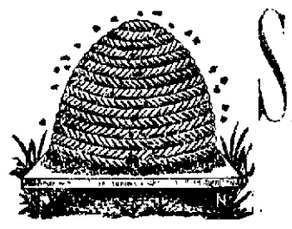
Dress Skirts: Crepons worth $10.50 now $6 60; Plaids worth $6.00 now $2.00; Brilliantines with $5.00 now 3.00

Don't delay your coming for you can see more values here in a minute than you could read about it in a month. Come at once and make your selections.

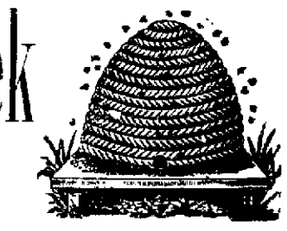
CRONE'S FIRE SALE,

37 S. Erie St., south of Opera Block.

Remember we are positively going out of business.



SPECIAL DRIVES This Week at the BEE HIVE,



Including NEW ARRIVALS that were purchased from some of the Large Jobbing Houses during their recent Closing Out Sales.

1 case beautiful Dark Styles in Percalettes, regular 10c quality, the purchase was made so that we can sell them at 6¼c yard.

1 case extra heavy and extra wide Fleeced Calico at 8c yard.

1800 yards "California Kohtau" Tennis Outings at the old price, 10c.

1 case Bates' Seersucker Shirtings, 10c quality, now 8½c yard.

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY.

1 case Men's heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, at 33c each.

1 case Men's 50c quality Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 39c.

1 case Ladies' extra heavy Fleeced Underwear, reduced to 19c.

12 doz. Ladies' "Vassar" Union Suits, $1.00 quality, now 75c

25 doz. Ladies' Wool Hose, our regular 15c grade, now 10c.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Balmey's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY JANUARY 17, 1900.

It is probable that one of the best positions in the state house, that of the state librarianship, will be actively contested for under Governor Nash's administration. The present incumbent has held it for four years and therefore, if a change is made, it will be in accordance with party precedent and custom generally.

The fact that there is no official report by the British war office regarding a possible movement for the relief of Ladysmith is considered fair proof that it has failed or is still in progress. The limit of time given a short time ago by a Natal correspondent within which Ladysmith must either be relieved or capitulate was reached on Monday. The crisis, therefore, must be close, and definite news may reasonably be expected at any time

The bill introduced in the state legislature by Mr. Sharp, of Fairfield county, providing for the erection of a mansion for the governor, to be located on the grounds of the state university, should be given more attention than has been the case heretofore when the same bill has been proposed at other sessions This much needed dwelling cannot be provided too soon. As it is every governor of Ohio spends the first two months of his incumbency running around the city house-hunting.

The good luck of the venerable justice of the peace of West Lebanon will probably offer a good deal of encouragement to the various "heirs to rich estates" who, up to the present time, have been unable to rouse the enthusiasm of several hundred other heirs to the extent of obtaining the necessary litigation to secure their accumulated millions. THE INDEPENDENT, however, would advise these would-be inheritors not to throw up their present means of subsistence until the existence of the millions and their own identity in connection with them are proved with some degree of certainty.

The startling information comes from a reliable source that two senators, whose names are known to the administration, gave Agoncillo the tip which caused him to cable a message to Manila ordering the firing of the first gun in the Philippine insurrection. Perhaps it is just as well that the American people do not know the names of these two men. They are responsible for the loss of so many American lives and have indirectly been the cause of so much grief in American homes that the establishment of their identity might make it necessary for them to turn for personal protection to the government which they have traduced.

It is a noticeable fact that all the utterances concerning the Philippines which agree in substance with the reports sent by General Otis, have been made by individuals who have been near to or actually on the ground, and are therefore competent to speak with authority. It is not strange that public sentiment should side with opinions expressed by officers and men who have been face to face with the Philippine situation rather than with those of men like Edward Atkinson, W. J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, Senator Pettigrew and other so called anti-imperialists whose statements are based upon their own distorted views of Philippine conditions taken at long range.

The descriptions of the staggering effect of the Boer fire are felt to redeem in a great measure the character of the British soldiers who suffered from it Indeed it seems difficult to believe that any troops could have withstood it, and especially when delivered from behind such well constructed and well protected intrenchments as the Boers had. Experienced officers say that the frontal attack is to be avoided wherever practicable, but there may be occasions when no other course is open to a general but to deliver one. The Great German strategist, Von Moltke, in a treatise written after the Danish war, entitled, "On the Influence which Arms of Precision will Have upon Tactics," says: "A skillful general will often be able to choose defensive positions of a nature so offensive that the enemy will be obliged to attack them."

At present the United States has under construction or authorized sixty-one vessels. The list comprises eight battleships under construction, three sheathed battleships authorized, three sheathed armored cruisers authorized, seven sheathed protected cruisers, four monitors and one gunboat, authorized: one training ship, ten torpedo boat destroyers, seventeen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. This would appear to be a formidable addition to the navy were it not for the fact that while the United States is constructing a total of 128,236 tons of warships, every other nation of prominence is building more, with the exception of Italy. Under the circumstances, it is naturally felt that Congress should act as liberally as possible toward the navy, bearing in mind at the same time the necessity of keeping down the appropriations as much as possible, especially while the army expenditures are so large.

The Chicago city council has placed itself on record as a pioneer in a move which is almost certain to bring about reforms in the management of railway systems. The Chicago council has ordered that unless the officials of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad elevate the tracks over each of seven crossings in the city, every train or locomotive must come to a full stop within one hundred feet of each crossing and not proceed until properly signalled by the flagman. The dangers of American railway crossings and the privileges accorded railway companies have always astounded visitors from European countries, where such laxity is unknown and where streets or roads crossing railway lines are always above or below the tracks. It is to be hoped that Chicago's radical move will be the first step towards the reforms which will moderate the annual loss of life from a cause which should have been remedied long ago.

SOME FACTS FOR VOTERS.

In spite of the casualties among financial concerns in the closing days of the old year, produced by purely speculative causes, the fact remains, according to Dun's review, that the failures of 1899, the great year of Dingley tariff prosperity, were in amount smaller than in any year of the past twenty five, excepting 1880 and 1881. The difference between the industrial situation as it is at present and that existing six years ago, may be seen by comparing the two following extracts from Bradstreeet's review. The first is from the commercial report of December 30, 1893. It says:

"The increase in the number of mercantile failures in 1893, compared with the previous year, is more than 51 per cent. and is the heaviest annual increase on record. The grand total of estimated liabilities of individuals, firms and corporations amounts to $403,000,000 in round numbers, or nearly four times the corresponding total of 1892."

The second is from Bradstreet for December 23, 1899:

"Unlike 1893, trade is at present very large, and what is more, is expanding. Every line of business and industry is crowded with work, and the only concern is as to whether orders booked far ahead can be filled on time. Our industries are active, our railroads are busier than ever before, there is more money in the hands of the general public than at any previous time even if there is less invested in stocks, and the business community can get money enough for legitimate business at fair interest rates."

It is in such facts and figures as these that voters can find the truth regarding the phenomenal improvement in business conditions that followed upon the restoration of the American policy of preserving the home market to the domestic producer, and come to a speedy decision regarding what is to be their attitude in the coming presidential election.

RANDOM COMMENT.

So long as American workingmen preserve a wholesome remembrance of the woeful and drearily protracted business depression that followed the success of the Democratic anti-protection campaign of 1892, they will be preserved from the folly of voting for any party which seeks their suffrages on a platform that does not pledge protection to American industries and American labor.—Milwaukee "Wisconsin."

In the Senate on Monday Pettigrew pettigrewed with even more than his habitual pettigrewness. He said that Mr. McKinley had laid himself open to impeachment and had acted by order of the British government. He swatted the British government "ignorance and sycophancy of the British people," the "miserable, contemptible rot" of Rudyard Kipling, British rule in Egypt, and other things too numerous to mention. He said that white men couldn't live in the tropics, a saying characteristically pettigrew. By the side of Pettigrew, even Billy Mason seems to have almost a rudimentary intelligence and a faint glimmering of reason.—New York Sun.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"What's in a name?" Everything, when it comes to medicine. When you get Hood's Sarsaparilla you get the best money can buy.

DOW TAX MONEY.

Auditor Reed's Statement of the Receipts.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

The Number of Saloons in Stark County—Mrs. Mortimer Cary is Granted a Divorce and Alimony—News of the Courts.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—County Auditor Reed has finished compiling his statement of the receipts and distribution of the Dow tax collections for the six months ending January 1. The statistics show that there are 252 saloons in the county, almost one half of which are in this city. The total amount collected is $43,595, which has been distributed as follows: To the state, $13,073.70; county poor fund, $9,077.97; county fund, $834.50; Canton city fund, $10,329 86; Massillon, $5,230 40; Alliance, $2,391.56; Canal Fulton, $536.51; Navarre, $508.07; Louisville, $338 74; Beach City, $169.45; Osnaburg, $254 04; Magnolia, $84.72; Waynesburg, $169.45; Jackson township, $181 42; Tuscarawas township, $254 06; Canton township, $118.19; Nimishillen township, $42 36. The saloons in the county are distributed as follows: Canton 124, Massillon 62, Alliance 25, Canal Fulton 6, Navarre 6, Louisville 4, Beach City 2, Osnaburg 3, Magnolia 1, Waynesburg 2.

After conferring with attorneys for state and defense, Judge McCarty, Wednesday morning, set the date for the opening of the trial of William Henderson, charged with the murder of old man Hartong, on Monday, February 26 Another special venire of thirty-six jurors will be drawn for the trial. Henderson will be brought from the penitentiary about February 1.

Mary E Cary, of Massillon, was granted a divorce from Mortimer C. Cary by Judge Taylor, Tuesday afternoon. Alimony in the amount of $550 was also allowed. Willison & Day were plaintiff's attorneys.

About fifty members of the local grocers' association are attending the national convention in Cleveland today.

The will of John McIntosh, of Perry township, has been filed for probate. He left everything to his wife during her life, and then it is to be divided equally between the children. His widow, Anna McIntosh, and John J. Weller are named a executors.

John Dwyer, a glass blower employed in Massillon, was yesterday granted a divorce from his wife, Jane Dwyer, and given the custody of two children. Evidence offered showed that the woman had left her family in 1887. Judge Taylor rendered the decision.

An inventory, appraisement and sale bill has been filed in the estate of Catherine Smith, of Tuscarawas township.

Oscar Temple has been appointed administrator of Elijah Teeple, of Sugarcreek township.

In the cases of Joseph Wissmar vs. Ernest Wissmar, and Joseph Wissmar vs. George Rippel and Peter Kelly, defendants have filed answers.

In the guardianship of Emma and Flora Albrecht, of Massillon, final account has been filed.

Final account has been filed in the guardianship of Lillie Snyder, of Sugarcreek township.

Second partial account has been filed in the estate of John Albrecht, of Massillon.

Account of trustee under will has been filed in the estate of Fred Albrecht, of Massillon.

William Rohr has been appointed guardian of Fred Crofut, of Massillon.

The motion to quash the indictment in the case of Ohio vs. Lincoln Brown, charged with burglary and larceny, was argued before Judge Taylor Tuesday, Attorney Jeffers and Albaugh representing the defense. The ground for the motion is that the indictment reads that plaintiff broke into the building, but is at fault in that it does not relate the nature of the building entered.

Application to probate will has been continued in the estate of Jacob Brancher, of Jackson township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Fred B. Crofut and Viola M. Rohr, and Otto H. Lantz and Ethel E. Maughan, of Massillon, and Thomas A. Collier and Ada Keller, of Justus.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Elmer E. Fox to Maude E. Fox, part lot 297, first ward, $3,000.

Anton Kopp to W. F. Ricks, lot second ward, $3,000

Elizabeth Weinrich to Anna C. Scharver, lot 1375, third ward, $975.

Edward W. Paul to Andrew Paul, part lot 276, third ward, $500.

Louis Shauf to Sadie V. Zimmerman, lot 2929, fourth ward, $1,850.

Ernest Davis to Maggie Davis, 50-100 acres, Tuscarawas township, $1.

M. M. Simons, by heirs, to Charles and F. J. Simons, 85 acres, Lawrence township.

CANTON, Jan. 15.—A man who gave his name as J. L. Dunn and his home as Quincy, Ill., entered the sheriff's office, late Saturday afternoon, and in the course of a conversation with Deputy McKinney, confided to the latter that he was in trouble. In answer to Mr. McKinney's inquiry, he said that he had stolen and robbed a United States mail pouch at Effingham, Ill., last Monday night, and that he desired to be arrested and sent back to answer for his crime. The stranger was taken to the jail office and there told his story in full. He stated that he took the mail bag from a truck at the Effingham station and rifled its contents, securing eighty-five dollars in cash and several checks, which later he destroyed. After committing the robbery he came east, and spent some time in Columbus and Massillon before coming to Canton. The man was locked up, and a telegram sent by Sheriff Zaiser to the postmaster at Effingham, asking as to the truth of the story. A return message verified the story and asked that Dunn be held until further orders. Deputy Postoffice Inspector M. G. Price arrived in the city Sunday and took charge of the prisoner. An order of removal will be secured from Judge Day, and the man taken to Chicago for trial.

CANTON, Jan. 15.—Four of the persons recently indicted by the grand jury, were arraigned before Judge Taylor this morning Isaac Noville, charged with grand larceny, pleaded not guilty. His bond was fixed at $500. C. C. Upham will act as attorney for the defense. J. A. Jeffers, attorney for Lincoln Brown, charged with burglary and larceny, served notice of his intention to file a motion for quashing the indictment.

August Goudy, charged with burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty, and C. S. McDowell was assigned as his attorney. Patrick Moran, sent over from Massillon, charged with having burglars' tools in his possession, pleaded not guilty, and Dan W. Shetler was assigned to his defense.

Arthur Brown, who, for the past two weeks, with his son, has been scouring Stark county in search of a sinning wife, whom he is willing to forgive and again receive to his heart, might as well desist, it seems. Mrs Brown called at police station, Sunday, and made numerous charges of unfaithfulness against her husband, stating that she would never again live with him. She is staying near Navarre.

Mrs. J. J. Zaiser, wife of Sheriff Zaiser, suffered a stroke of apoplexy Saturday. Her recovery is not expected.

Petition for sale of land has been filed in the estate of Mary A. Porter, of Lawrence township.

The case of Scharles vs. the Board of Education of West Brookfield, which was to have been tried tomorrow, has been passed until Tuesday, January 23.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed and deed ordered in the guardianship of Benjamin F. Leifer, of Perry township.

A marriage license has been granted to Edward A. Kocher and Lillian S. Lohr, of Richville.

HE IS VERY HOPEFUL

Dr. Eyman Feels Sure of a Large Appropriation.

HAS SEEN MR. M'KINNON.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House Did Not Talk Discouragingly—Changes Now Being Made for the Accommodation of New Patients.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the state hospital, since his conference with Mr. McKinnon, of Ashtabula, chairman of the finance committee of the legislature's house of representatives, recently, is more hopeful than ever that an appropriation of goodly proportions will be given the institution. The trustees and superintendent have decided that $295,000 will be needed for construction alone. If any opposition at all is made it will be to this request. The other appropriation, which will be for the maintenance of the asylum, will be forthcoming without pressure. Altogether, the institution ought to have $600,000. Of the $295,000 required for the buildings, $170,000 will be needed this year, and $125,000 next year.

Patients were moved into cottage C, one of the recently completed buildings, and the building just vacated is being renovated thoroughly. Superintendent Eyman today notified Superintendent Carpenter, of the Columbus state hospital that patients to be sent here from that city could be removed any time after January 20. Superintendent Howard, of the Cleveland asylum, has been requested not to send patients from that institution until February 1.

Superintendent Eyman today returned from Cleveland, where he lectured yesterday before the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Latest X Ray Invention

Is the Endoscope, which is for the purpose of examining the interior of the stomach. It is claimed that, with this instrument, he treatment of stomach troubles will be revolutionized, as it locates the cause of disease. With due respect to science, however, would state that the causes of stomach troubles have been known for the past fifty years, and likewise their cure, which is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine that has many imitators, but no equals. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, insomnia. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague, and keeps the bowels regular. When not feeling right, take a dose. It is the standard medicine of the American people. Look for Private Revenue Stamp over neck of bottle.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 9, 1900:

LADIES.

Hoffman, Mrs. S. L.

MEN.

Dinman, Mr.	Pugh. Ed.
Lawson, Thos.	Radtka, Wm.
Maxon, Geo.	Reynolds, Clama
Noble, Samuel	Schmelzer Wm.
Phillips, Wm.	Ward, Rob't B.

FOREIGN.

Kopp, Miss May Lovina.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"I Would Not Have Catarrh for a Million Dollars," Says Mrs. Carter—Pe-ru-na her Safeguard.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER, THE GREAT ACTRESS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, probably the most prominent actress in America, says the following of Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is sure to prevent a cold. It will stop a cough before it becomes settled. It cures all catarrhal affections like magic. No money could tempt me to be without this remedy for even a day. It is just the remedy that all women need, especially such women that are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, as I am.

"I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends. It is America's greatest remedy for America's greatest enemy, catarrh and catarrhal affections. I would not have catarrh for a million dollars, and as long as I have Pe-ru-na at hand to promptly check the slightest symptoms of its approach, I feel perfectly safe from this disease." N. Leslie Carter.

Mrs. M. Dooley, Mount Airy, Habersham county, Ga., in a recent letter says: "I suffered five years more or less with catarrh of the stomach and pelvic organs. I tried a good many remedies of my own, and bought medicine from a doctor that was highly recommended, although the medicine did me no good whatever. Finally, I concluded to submit my case to Dr. Hartman. I wrote him, and he readily advised me. I bought some Pe-ru-na, and a few days after was taken with la grippe. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin and I can say without a doubt that it has entirely relieved me of all my ailments. I feel better and stronger than I have in many years. My appetite is all right, I have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am able to do my usual work without fatigue, and have every reason to believe that my health is the direct result of the use of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, without which I should have been dead by this time. There is no medicine that can equal Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections; as for la grippe there is no other remedy that can compare with it. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for Dr. Hartman's good advice and kindness to me.

The peculiar ills to which women are subject are often very dangerous. It frequently happens that the victim lives far from competent medical assistance. What shall she do? She is not wealthy enough to go to some distant city for treatment, and cannot procure skillful assistance at home. This is what she should do: write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., tell him the whole story, and he will do the rest. Mrs. Margaret Fietz, Wilcox, O. T., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with hemorrhage for four months and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful, and I only obtained a little relief. As long as they worked at me, the hemorrhage stopped; but just as soon as they closed the door it would commence to flow again. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. At last my neighbors began to speak of patent medicines. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not; but I followed his advice and only used three bottles of Pe-ru-na. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was."

Every woman should have Dr. Hartman's free book to women. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

IN THE POOR HOUSE.

An Old Veteran Who Deserves a Better Fate.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 17—[By Associated Press]—Henry Hughes, a hero of the old navy, has been admitted to the almshouse here, at the age of ninety-five. He served in the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion. In the latter he was on the Kearsarge when Admiral Schley was a lieutenant on that vessel.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Wednesday, February 7, Mrs. Barbara Jenior will offer at public sale, at her residence, No. 237 Washington avenue, Massillon, a farm of fifteen acres, with good six-room house, barn and all necessary outbuildings, good well and cistern, and a never-failing stream of water. Good chance to open a stone quarry. Also, one milk cow, Jersey heifer, hay and straw by the ton, and a large lot of farming implements and household goods. Sale to commence at 12:30. R. C. Foltz, auctioneer.

Frederick Hansbarger will offer at public sale on the Samuel Lonas farm, known also as the old Breninger farm, one mile southeast of West Lebanon, 3½ miles west of Justus and 3 miles east of Mt. Eaton, on Tuesday, Feb 6, three heavy draft horses, five milk cows, two fat steers, one Durham bull, brood sow, three shotes, hay by the ton, potatoes, corn and oats by the bushel, binder, hay tedder, grain drill, plow, harrow, wagon, hay ladder, etc. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. J. O. McFarren, auctioneer, C. Graber, clerk.

Trust Those Who Have Tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Rose Melville in her new pastoral comedy, "Sis Hopkins," is making a big hit and playing to crowded houses everywhere—Armory on Friday night.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo, lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store: every bottle guaranteed.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts. at Baltzly's Drug Store.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Representatives.

Mrs. E. E. Fox is visiting in Beach City.

Smallpox has broken out in the Youngstown hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, of Cleveland, are the guests of Massillon relatives.

J. V. Newlin, foreman of the wood shop of W. R. Harrison, has resigned that position.

Mrs. Harry Wilson, of Akron, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Wise, in Henry street.

James McNeill, aged 63, was instantly killed by a fall of slate in a coal mine near Lisbon, Monday morning.

L. C. Conold, a W. & L. E train dispatcher, formerly of Massillon, was married at Toledo on Tuesday evening.

Miss Viola Schultz, of Wooster, is visiting at the residence of her brother, George Schultz, in South Grant street.

Mrs. S. A. Brown, who has been visiting her son, V. S. Brown, in West Tremont street, has returned to her home in Geneva.

William G. Snavely has accepted a position as time accountant for the W. & L. E steel gang, now at work between Warrenton and Jewett.

Canal Dover is to have a co-operative store of mammoth proporitions, which is to be backed by employes of the various mill industries of that place.

The Industrial Building and Loan Association, of Alliance, will hereafter conduct a regular banking business, changing its name to that of the Co-operative Banking Company.

Through a member of one of the Massillon churches J. W. Foltz has provided a number of new overcoats for needy boys. Some of the garments have already been distributed.

Fred B. Crofut and Miss Viola M. Rohr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rohr, of Richville avenue, were married by the Rev. J. E. Digel, at St. John's parsonage, Monday evening. They will reside in this city.

Michael Kilfoyle, yard conductor of the C., L. & W. at Lorain, was almost instantly killed Monday afternoon while assisting in poling a car. The pole slipped, striking him on the chest, resulting as stated. He leaves a wife and three children.

Brady Sweitzer, of Akron, 14 years of age, was hunting on Saturday and leaned on the muzzle of his gun to warm his hands. The gun was discharged, and the bullet lodged in his chest. He walked home and died two minutes later.

George A. Jacobi, of Toledo, chief trumpeter in the Seventh U. S. A. hospital corps for the past ten months at Havana, Cuba, is visiting his grandfather, Michael Young. Mr. Jacobi is on a thirty-day furlough, at the expiration of which he must report to Governor's Island, N. Y., when he will depart for Manila.

Farmers say that roads in this section were never quite so heavy as now. "You see," one of them explained today, "all the water has been dried up by the cold, and now we have nothing but the deep, stiff muck left. It's mighty hard to get through. It would be better if it was wetter. A hot sun, though, is what we need most."

All of the Wodtly children have practically recovered from the attack of typhoid fever which threatened to carry off all of them a few weeks ago. One of the boys suffered a backset, the other day, but now Dr. Gans has him out of danger. The child's too indulgent mother gave him more food than the physician had directed.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Courtney and Mrs. C. A. Rudy were in Canal Fulton Tuesday, attending the funeral of Mrs. Howard Kirk, who died Sunday evening, aged 26 years. Mrs. Kirk was formerly Miss Gertrude Tilton, and was well known in Massillon.

Wrestler Peter Greiner, the local idol, made a hard game fight against Tom Jenkins, of Cleveland, the champion of the world, at the Armory, Monday evening, but to no avail. Jenkins had an hour in which to put Greiner down four times, but he only needed 17 minutes and 32 seconds. It was an exhibition match, each man being paid according to his ability. The crowd in attendance was rather small.

At the meeting of the directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society in Canton, last Saturday, the secretary reported that the receipts of the fair of 1899 amounted to $7,071: the expenditures were $7,048, leaving a balance of $23 in the treasury. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Andrew Pontius; vice president, A. W. Stambaugh; secretary, J. H. Lehman; treasurer, Henry A. Wise.

Mrs. Ada Houghton has commenced proceedings in common pleas court against the W. & L. E. railway company, claiming $10,000 damages for the death of her husband, Jesse Houghton. The petition recites that in 1896 the defendant company allowed their track at Bigger's curve, near Warrenton, to get out of repair and that the engine upon which her husband was then an engineer was thrown from the rails and he was killed.

The third annual meeting of the Association of Boards of Education of the State of Ohio will be held in the hall of the Great Southern hotel, at Columbus, on Thursday and Friday, January 25 and 26. A fine programme has been prepared for the sessions, including papers on questions of great importance by leading educators of the state. The state commissioner of common schools, in a circular, urges each board of education in the state to appoint at least one delegate to the meeting.

At the tenth annual meeting of the state and local boards of health at Columbus, January 25 26, Dr J. F March and, health officer of Canton, will read a paper on "What the World Owes to Vaccination." There is a growing interest in these meetings, more than three hundred delegates attending the ninth annual session. Governor Nash will deliver the welcoming address, to which Josiah Hartzell, of Canton, president of the association, will respond.

The offices of the Wheeling & Lake Erie have at last been moved from the Arcade building to the Electric building, and the officials are now trying to settle down and do business. The operating officials of the road are on the fifth floor of the building, and the traffic men are on the fourth floor. The offices are large and roomy, with plenty of light. It will take some time to settle down to business again, so the officials say, but the offices will soon be in elegant shape.—Cleveland Leader.

Eighteen Massillon Elks arrived at the Canal Fulton home of their brother, Richard F. Myers, Tuesday afternoon, and escorted him to the Easly House, where they wined him, dined him, and congratulated him on his wisdom in entering the ranks of the Benedicts. Mayor Wise was the toastmaster for the party, and responses were made by nearly every person present. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. D. S. Gardner. The Massillonians went to and from Fulton on the C., L. & W. railway, returning to Massillon at 7:15. The arrival of the party in Fulton was a complete surprise to Mr. Myers.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. PETER SEIL.

Mrs. Anna Margaret Seil, wife of Peter Seil, of 152 North Mill street, died at 5:15 o'clock Sunday morning. She had been ill for three months. Heart failure was the cause of death. The funeral will take place from St Mary's Catholic church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mrs. Seil was a native of Notmb, canton Arlon, Belgium, and was 77 years old. With her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kohl, she came to this country in 1841, and had lived in and about Massillon ever since. She was married in 1849 in Massillon. Mrs. Seil is survived by a husband, but leaves no children.

MRS. MARY ERTLE.

Mrs. Mary Ertle, wife of Fred H. Ertle, died at her home, in Cleveland Saturday. She is survived by a husband and two children. Mrs Ertle was formerly Miss Mary Griffith, at one time a teacher in St. Mary's school in this city. Mr. Ertle is a son of Fred Ertle, sr., who resides at 25 South Mill street. The funeral will take place at the Cathedral, Cleveland, at 8:30 Wednesday morning.

MRS CATHERINE SPIELMAN.

HOLMESVILLE, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Catherine Spielman is dead The funeral took place Saturday. She was a sister of Mrs. William Hodnot, of Massillon. The latter was with her at the time of death.

MRS. ELLEN RANK.

Mrs. Ellen Rank, of Barrs Mills, widow of Henry Rank, died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Wade, in Plum street, Monday evening. Mrs. Rank had been in poor health for over fifteen years. She had been visiting in the city for some time, and was taken seriously ill on Sunday. Mrs. Rank is survived by four children, Mrs. Wade being one of them. She was a daughter of David Murray, and at one time taught school in Massillon. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

B. C. BLACKBURN.

Hon. B. C. Blackburn, of Roscoe, Coshocton county, died at his home from injuries received in a runaway Saturday afternoon. He had been three times elected to the state legislature and was appointed by Governor Bishop as a member of the board of directors of the O. S. and S. O. Home at Xenia. Funeral services will be held Thursday. The deceased was an uncle of Mrs. Jesse J. Pitts, of Massillon.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Margaret Seil This Morning.

The evidence of the high esteem in which the late Mrs. Margaret Seil was held by all was seen in the large attendance of the funeral services at St. Mary's church this morning, and the undisguised grief apparent on every hand. Mrs. Seil was one of the oldest members of the church. In his sermon, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker referred to her as one who had led a model christian life. The Altar society and the Sacred Heart society attended the services in a body. The Rev. Mr. Kaempker was the celebrant of mass, and he was assisted by the Rev. H. Boeskin, of West Brookfield, master-of ceremonies; the Rev. J. F Kuebler, of this city, deacon: the Rev Francis Sewner of Louisville; the Rev. Mr. Burkle, of New Berlin, and the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Navarre, sub-deacons. The pallbearers were Henry Sonnhalter, J. H. Hoch, John Warth, F. Holtzbach, J. B. Verment and James Fry.

YOKOHAMA WANTS PRICES.

Russell & Company Receive an Expensive Message by Cable.

Russell & Company today received a cable message from Yokohama, Japan, asking for prices on 375-horse power compound condensing engines. The message contained eighteen words and cost the senders $32.40. Russell & Company cabled their reply immediately.

Farmer Wanted.

I want to hire a man by the year to live on and farm my farm located near Massillon, O. Small family preferred. Call on or address Wm. Johnston, Massillon, O.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

SOME NICE PLUMS.

Speculation on When and Where They'll Drop.

ABOUT THE POSTMASTER.

Many Men Who Would Like to Succeed F. R. Shepley—Ratchford Seeing Things in Columbus—Slusser in Line for a Good Berth—Moore and the District Inspectorship.

Who will be the next postmaster in Massillon? This is the question of the hour in this city. The term of the present incumbent, Felix R. Shepley, will expire in a trifle more than three months. The known candidates for the office are F. O. Humberger, W. B. Martin, L. A. Koons, John Ellis and E. P. Edgar. It was stated today that Mayor Wise had aspirations in that direction, but the mayor says he has no political ambition other than re-election to his present office. City Clerk T. Harvey Seaman, at whose instance a meeting of ex-soldiers was held a few months ago for the purpose of endorsing one of the several soldier candidates, resulting in the approval of the candidacy of the late John M. Walker, said today that the veterans as a body would take no further action in the matter. He declined to state reasons for having so decided. The ex-soldiers, in view of promises said to have been made several years ago by President McKinley, feel that they have the right to name the man who shall be the next postmaster, but they say the experience of the past has taught them that it is a matter with which they should have no further connection as an institution, so they will remain without a choice, though there are several ex-soldiers among the candidates.

When M. D. Ratchford returns from Columbus Thursday evening, he will probably know who are to be the next labor commissioner and state mine inspector. Mr. Ratchford's name has everywhere been associated with both of these offices. He has said that he will take into account a tender of either of the places. The commissionership, however, ought to be preferable, as the salary is $2,550 a year, while that of inspector is but $2,000. Mr. Ratchford's present position as a member of the national industrial commission is worth $3,600 a year, but it is very uncertain. Congress may extend its term another year, and it may not.

L. P Slusser, of this city, seems to be in a direct line for appointment as an assistant inspector of workshops and factories, at a salary of $1,200. All citizens of Massillon know Mr. Slusser to be well qualified, and the strong endorsements he bears show that distinguished men in various other parts of the state are equally familiar with his fitness.

The fight for appointment as district mine inspector goes merrily on. The present incumbent, W. K. Moore, of North Lawrence, is in Massillon today. He has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Moore is much wrought up over stories concerning his alleged connections with the unfortunate John P. Jones. "Why, they're even saying that I am a brother-in-law of Jones," said he. "I am no relation whatever. I expect to be allowed to serve out my present term, which expires in 1901, and I might say I expect re-appointment." He smiled when he mentioned the re-appointment.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

PROSPERITY AT PAULS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 17.—The east side of the bridge across the Tuscarawas river is again in an almost impassable condition. Pedestrians are compelled to wade through mud and water ankle-deep. The appearance of our supervisor and a shovel might improve matters.

If anybody is enjoying prosperity at the present day it is Neighbor Coxey. His immense quarry at Pauls is in operation day and night, and if the employes so desired they could work on Sunday, too. It has been stated upon good authority that Coxey is behind with orders amounting to four hundred tons of sand. The recent increase in wages brings many new men te the quarry.

It looks very favorable for Massillon to get the Shuster brewery, as has been stated in THE INDEPENDENT different times. The articles were verified the other day by Mr. Shuster saying that all that remained undone was a buyer for the brewery buildings. We are sorry to see the brewery go, but if such is the case, we hope our village will have a paper mill or some other industry that will give employment to the most people.

James Beitel, with a petition in his pocket, took formal leave of his constituents, Wednesday, going to Akron in the interest of the fish laws.

The Crystal Spring band, assisted by other good talent, is preparing a concert and entertainment to be rendered in the near future.

Valentine Musheiser, who was hurt in the mine several months ago, is able to get around, with the aid of a cane.

Thomas Lindsay, whose back was badly injured by a fall of rock in the North Massillon mine, is improving slowly. He is no longer in danger of losing his life as a result of the accident.

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Jan. 17.—Mrs. John Sadler entertained her Sunday school class on Wednesday evening of last week.

A surprise party was held at the Prosser home last Friday evening in honor of A. S. Williams, on his return to New York. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and games.

William Killoway, a former resident of this place, but now of Youngstown, called on his friends last Thursday.

Thomas Powell fell from the hay loft in his barn Saturday evening, and had two ribs fractured.

Rumor has it that a wedding is to take place in our village next month.

Tony Peacherilla has moved his shoemaking and repairing effects to Massillon.

With the inauguration of Governor Nash comes the information that the political ax is not to be used as extensively as some people had anticipated.

A. L. Williams has returned from Columbus, where he had been in attendance at the miners' state convention, feeling well pleased with his trip.

We notice that the amount of the advance about to be demanded by our miners is causing considerable comment by the operators as to what they would consider reasonable, etc., yet these same gentlemen have failed to recognize "reason" for the past three months. The market price today, we are informed, justifies a ninety cent rate and should date from February 1, 1900.

JUSTUS JOTTINGS.

JUSTUS, Jan. 16.—Members of the Roush family, who have been seriously ill for some time with intermittent fever, are all improving at this writing.

The Rev. R. Watson began a series of meetings at Navarre Monday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Kalp and Miss Chloe Sinnock, of Massillon, spent Sunday with R. M. Wilhelm and wife.

Chester L. Kaylor, who has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, went to work Monday morning.

Chas. G. Wilhelm and wife spent Sunday with Miss Della McFarren.

Last Wednesday evening about thirty friends walked in on Irwin Leifer and gave him a very pleasant surprise. For supper oysters were served, with other delicacies of the season.

James Harol and Mike Gins, who have been shaving walnut logs for the past thirty days at this place, have finished and will return to Oak Harbor, O.

ANGERED BY LENTZ.

Told Postal Committee His Charges Would Be "Pigeonholed"—A Vigorous Denial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house committee on postoffices and postroads took up the resolution of inquiry recently referred to it concerning charges that certain federal appointees in Utah were polygamists. Representative Lentz, of Ohio, who introduced the resolution, was present, and considerable excitement was caused by some of the statements made by him. His remark that the resolution was likely to be "pigeonholed" by the committee brought out a protest from Chairman Loud, who said the committee would not "pigeon hole" any business submitted to it.

Mr. Lentz proceeding, stated that he could produce affidavits that had been placed on file alleging that certain federal appointees were Polygamists. These papers were receipted for by Mr. Porter, the president's private secretary, Mr. Lentz said, but the papers could not be found. Mr. Lentz said Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, had said to him that "we have not let the grass grow under our feet," and that as soon as the charges were made the matter had been looked into.

Representative Grosvenor was sent for, but could not be reached. The committee adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when Secretary Porter, the postmaster general, and Mr. Grosvenor will be invited to appear.

Southern Pacific Offices Seized.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The general offices on Broadway in this city of the Southern Pacific are in the hands of the sheriff and a deputy sheriff is watching the office to see that nothing gets away. This action is the result of an attachment secured against the railroad's property by the Tweedie Trading company. The amount involved is said to be $3,000, seemingly a small matter

American Girl Married.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Captain the Hon. C. J. Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, and formerly one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, was married this afternoon at St. Peter's church, Easton square, to Miss Lily Whitehouse of Newport, R. I. There was a fashionable attendance.

Senator Magee Much Improved.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—Friends in this city of Senator C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, learned from an authoritative source that he is much improved in health and that he will return to Philadelphia this week from his sojourn in the south, ready to resume his business affairs.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. *It never disappoints.*

Dyspepsia—"My husband had dyspepsia and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. Our little boy was nervous and the baby had ulcerous sores. It cured both." MRS. EMMA BEBE, Portage, Pa.

Indigestion—"I could not eat for some months on account of distress and indigestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me so that I can eat and sleep well." MRS. G. A. GUNTZ, Taylor and Walnut Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

NO HOPE OF ADMISSION

Territories Not to Be Made States This Session.

CONGRESS COLD ON THE SUBJECT.

Senator Chandler's Views on the Money Question—Unique Idea For Combining a Gold and Silver Coin. Senator Beveridge's Memory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The delegation of senators, representatives, governors of territories and federal officials that recently visited the territories of Arizona and New Mexico and that also extended their trip into the arid regions of the west gathered a great deal of information, but they did not make the admission of these territories as states even probable. From what they saw and learned they became convinced that admission bills should pass, but upon making numerous inquiries among their colleagues in congress, and in advocating admission, they find such a cold response that they express the conviction that there is no hope for those bills at this session of congress. "Congress is not ready to admit any more states at present," said Senator Clark of Wyoming, who was one of the party. "They ought to be admitted," said Senator Shoup of Idaho, chairman of the committee on territories, who was another visitor, "but there seems to be little hope for them. They have the required population and undoubted resources which will maintain them as states as well as an increase in the material affairs, yet we cannot convince congress of this now, and the territories must wait."

Had Fun With Hermann.

Commissioner Hermann of the general land office was one of the party. He was going through a country over which he exercises more direct control than any other officer. He was in the public land country. The coming of the officials was well known, and at every place where they stopped was a delegation some members of which had complaints to make to the commissioner. Some were dissatisfied because the decisions in the land office were not rendered more speedily; others because the decisions were against them. Then there were men who did not like the management of affairs in the forest reserves, some wanting a more strict administration and others a more liberal. In the arid land country there were men who took Mr. Hermann to task for what congress had failed to do, while others had smaller grievances. All of this was very amusing to other members of the party, who asserted that they had brought Mr. Hermann along for no other purpose than to answer disagreeable questions. "We'll entertain those who have no complaints to make," they told him, "and you can explain your official conduct from the rear of the train."

Bimetallic Suggestions.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, being the only eastern senator who is a bimetallist, receives many suggestions relative to the methods of bringing about the remonetization of silver. Some of the propositions are unique even if impracticable and show that some men do not understand what the "double standard" really means. Mr. B. Haug of Philadelphia has written Senator Chandler a letter in which he illustrates his idea by sending a plugged 5 cent piece, the center being filled with brass, representing gold, and the outside nickel, representing silver. He thinks that a coin on this plan, carrying about one part gold to three or four parts silver, would be about the right thing, as the gold would float the silver, and enough silver would be used to create a demand for it. Such a coin, he thinks, would prevent the metals from "separating," a complaint so often heard, as, welded together in this way, they would never part.

Senator Chandler's Idea.

The New Hampshire senator, ever busy and immersed in the actual work of the senate, took just enough time to tell me what his own plan is under existing conditions. "It is useless," he said, "to try for an independent bimetallism now. We could not raise the price from 40 cents an ounce to $1.29, the ratio price. By an international agreement in which all nations would agree to coin a certain amount of silver for five years and then open the mints to unlimited coinage at the ratio agreed upon I have no doubt the price of silver would be restored to something near the old price. I think five years of time would be enough. The international agreement should, of course, provide for the unlimited coinage after five years."

Feats of Memory.

There has been a great deal of comment upon the remarkable feat of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who memorized his entire speech on the Philippines and delivered it word for word as he had prepared it. The senator had furnished advanced proofs of the speech to the press of the country, and he delivered it as it was furnished. As he spoke for about one and three-quarters hours and very rapidly, it may be understood that his capacity for memorizing is most wonderful. It recalled to the old Washington correspondents the fact that Roscoe Conkling once delivered a speech which made six columns in the New York Times and had it memorized so carefully that the only change was in the transposition of two small paragraphs. In the Fifty third congress ex-Speaker Reed talked for an hour on the tariff bill and followed his prepared speech word for word. Senator Depew is also capable of delivering speeches from memory without any change.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

ROBERTS MUST GO.

Chairman Tayler will Prepare the Majority Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—The House special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, has completed its work. The conclusion of the committee is unanimous that Roberts sustains polygamous relations, and the majority report favors his exclusion outright. The minority, Littlefield, of Maine, and DeArmond, of Missouri, are in favor of allowing him to take his seat and then expelling him.

Chairman Tayler will prepare the majority report in the Robert's case, and it is expected to come before the House early next week.

The Senate passed the Hoar resolution, with the Lodge amendment, calling on the President for information concerning the Philippine insurrection. The Senate agreed to vote on the financial bill February 15th.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Americans Meet with but Little Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—General Otis cables that Schwan's column has passed entirely through Balanga's province, and is about to move eastward into the provinces of Tagabas and Laguna. General Wheaton is moving on Semerk and Taal, co-operating with the navy. The American loss has been slight, while the insurgents have lost heavily in men and property. An expedition under Kobbe will leave tonight for the hemp ports. A band of eighty-four Tagals, which landed in Negros in December, was struck by Colonel Byrne, in the mountains, nineteen of them being killed, many wounded, and twenty-eight rifles and much ammunition captured. Troops are pursuing robber bands in the north of Luzon, and their disbandment is looked for shortly.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Many People are Leaving Frankfort as a Result.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—The bodies of Scott and Demarie have been shipped to their late homes in Lexington and Shelbyville. Julian's body is lying at his sister's house in this city. Golden's condition is much improved today. He says Colson's first shot struck him, and that Demarie was killed by Colson's recklessness. Colson passed the night in jail. It is believed that the tragedy will have a terrorizing and tranquilizing effect, as fewer people are here today than usual.

The coroner's verdict was that Scott, Julian and Demarie were killed by Colson. Several witnesses were positive that Scott did not fire the first shot.

BRYAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

Corporations Must Not Contribute to Campaign Funds.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—W. J. Bryan addressed the members of the legislature today, the House being crowded. He proposed the adoption of two laws which he declared would in a large measure change the result of future elections: One was to prevent corporations from contributing to campaign funds, the other to prevent betting on elections. After his speech a short session was held, at which Blackburn was declared elected United States senator. The senator-elect made a speech of acceptance.

BANK ROBBERY.

Burglars Secure One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—A special from Philippi, W. Va., says the Philippi bank vault was broken into last night, the burglars securing one hundred thousand dollars.

PHILIPPI, W. Va., Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Five burglars blew the safe of the Philippi bank with dynamite, last night, wrecking the interior of the building. They secured but fifteen thousand dollars, and escaped by hand car toward Grafton.

ANARCHY REIGNS.

Foreigners are Being Imprisoned in Venezuela.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says anarchy reigns in that country. Foreigners are arrested and thrown into prison without cause. The French colony requests the government to send a number of war vessels to Venezuelan ports to protect their interests.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

Ore Miners Receive a Ten Per Cent Increase.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 17.—[By Associated Press]—The American Steel and Wire Company advanced the wages of its employes in the iron mines at Essex Point ten per cent, retaining two and one-half per cent for a benefit fund.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

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HIGHWAY TO HEAVEN

WHY DO YE ALSO TRANSGRESS THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD.

If the Laws Which Environ the Soul Are Obeyed It Developes God Laid a Highway From the Cradle to Heaven Gathering Weeds Instead of Flowers.

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God?—Matthew, xv., 3.

The physical law in accordance with which a locomotive constructed demands that it shall run on the rails and never leave them. As long as it obeys that law it can speed at whatever pace it pleases and with entire safety but if it transgresses, or, as the word implies, "goes beyond" the track, not only is its progress checked, but it finds itself in the midst of embarrassing difficulties, which may even prove ruinous. The manufacturer has not adapted the locomotive to any mode of travel except on the rails which have been laid for that particular purpose. It would therefore be unreasonable to criticize the builder for issuing an inexorable commandment to his locomotive to keep on the track and warning it in the most impressive way never to transgress.

Now, the soul has been created with special reference to a certain course of action, just as the locomotive is. If the laws which environ the soul are observed it develops in such royal fashion that physical health and spiritual contentment are the result. A law obeyed cannot produce anything except happiness and a well rounded wholeness. All misery and all disease are born in the domain of disobedience. When a man is acquainted with the conditions which God has imposed, and lives in harmony with them, he grows as naturally as the plant does, blossoms in the sunshine as the tree does, and bears fruit as easily, as joyously and as plentifully.

God has laid out His highway from the cradle to heaven along the best possible route. It has been done with infinite wisdom and with solicitous and loving reference to our necessities, our convenience and our comfort. The whole life and mission of Christ may be summed up in the words of the prophet. "This is the way, walk ye in it." Revelation is practically nothing but a diagram presented to each soul as it comes into the world, a diagram on which this highway is clearly marked, with a picture of a babe in its mother's arms at the beginning of the journey, and the same being grown to spiritual manhood standing on the threshold of the eternal life at the journey's end.

But instead of accepting God's plan we have a plan of our own, and hence the confusion and weariness and doubt which prevail. Could any one have doubts if he were really living and moving and having his being in God? Could any one be confused as to duty, or as to the happiness which is to be found in doing it, if he felt himself in harmony with the laws of the universe, as the player in an orchestra is in accord with the baton of his leader? And could any one suffer from that sense of weariness which is so oppressive that one wonder whether it is worth while to live if he was sure that angels were with him in his work and helping him to bear his burdens?

It is only when we transgress—that is, "go beyond" the highway of the revealed diagram and get into the fields and forests and among the brambles, and so lose our way—that we gather weeds instead of flowers and have no shelter from the storms of experience. When a man determines to follow his own will, does what impulse or passion may suggest, he is simply a locomotive off the track. He is a magnificent machine doing what he was never intended to do, and destroying himself body and spirit in the attempt to do it. The manufacturer is not responsible for the locomotive's mishaps, and God is not responsible for man's. If you defy Providence and bring wretchedness on yourself it is illogical to call your wretchedness providential, for you and not God are its author. God did all that could be done to prevent the calamity, but you would have it in spite of Him. We blame the Lord for a great many things which are simply the result of our own misdoing.

But here comes the law of heredity. Our fathers left the highway and we were born in the fields, on some part of the cross road, among the briers of parental tendencies. What is to be done? The doctrine of total depravity had its origin in that fact. But we are not totally depraved. No one ever lived who was wholly bad. Aspirations are like thirst, that cannot be quenched until the lips and the clear stream come together.

Religion is the physician that prescribes the remedy. When conscious of physical ailment, when the business of life is impeded by it and you are powerless to overcome it, you naturally seek advice. In confidence you tell the physician the whole story, your mode of life, your temptations, your surrenders. He is the Lord of your body, knows where you are where you wish to be and how to get there. His knowledge is at your service, and if you are obedient you recover and become whole again.

In like manner you are spiritually ailing. You are troubled by fears by doubts, by despondency. You are without aim or purpose. The living God is the only physician in the universe who can prescribe a remedy. He is as real as the doctor who lives in the next street and infinitely more wise and kindly and sympathetic, for you are His child. He will tell you how to get away from the brambles and reach the highway. In His care and under the guidance of His angels you cannot go wrong, but you will certainly recover yourself and journey with a light heart toward heaven.

If I know anything about religion that is the kind which Christ taught and the only kind worth having.—George H. Hepworth

The Friends have ninety colleges in the United States, with an attendance of 20,000 students.

ENSILAGE AND CORN FODDER.

Relative Storage Capacities of Silo and Hay Superior Succulency of Ensilage.

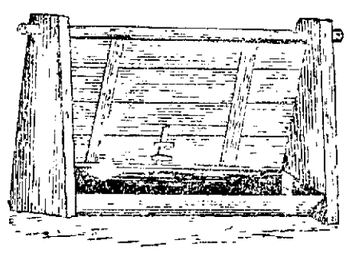
There are a large number of farmers who have never used ensilage. They estimate the cost of the silo as too great in proportion to storage capacity, and they are satisfied to use ordinarily cured corn fodder. The item of labor is also a drawback which is not viewed in the proper light. First, to estimate the storage capacity of a silo, it may be stated that a ton of ensilage occupies about fifty cubic feet. A ton of hay occupies about 500 cubic feet, but the feeding value of the hay is about two and one-half times that of ensilage, though it occupies ten times as much space. The silo, therefore, has a storage capacity at least four times greater than the barn containing hay. Dry corn fodder takes up even more space than hay, and for that reason should not be compared with ensilage at all. A silo requires heavier lumber than a barn, and more of it proportionately to size, but the extra expense for roof, foundation, etc., of the barn makes the cost fully as much as that of the silo, and it must be four times as large as the silo if it is to contain hay, as the contents of the silo are compressed into the smallest space possible.

It has been claimed that well cured dry corn fodder is equal to ensilage, and no doubt the claim is correct, but it is seldom that corn fodder is cut at the proper stage, or comes out fresh and bright. Much of it is wasted, and its value is materially reduced by exposure and other causes before the winter is over, and even if well stored and protected there is a large loss of the coarse butts, which are usually refused by stock. The total dry matter is present, but the natural solvents, or juices, have been lost, and a portion is not digestible. Ensilage, on the contrary, is succulent, and supplies the place of grass in winter by its dietary effect. Dried corn fodder, if passed through the fodder cutter, and fed with ground grain, will no doubt be readily accepted, but it does not compare with ensilage as a supplement to other winter foods. The principal value of ensilage is its succulency.

It is estimated that one cow will consume fifty pounds of ensilage daily, and that ninety tons, with bran and other foods, should keep twenty cows for six months, and that it can be grown on from six to eight acres of good land, filling a silo twenty-five feet deep, eighteen feet long and ten feet wide. This estimate is made by a Wisconsin dairyman, who did just as is stated in the claim. The labor is no greater than for corn fodder. The same day it is cut, and is stored away conveniently for winter use. Dry corn fodder must also be cut, bound and shocked, and the grain cribbed, ground and hauled, as well as being subject to loss by improper storage. Ensilage is not intended to displace other foods entirely, but to be fed in connection with them. Ground grain, oil cake, hay and roots should not be omitted, but the ensilage will greatly cheapen the cost of the whole.

A Convenient Feeding Trough.

We give an illustration of a convenient trough for feeding hogs or sheep. It is especially well designed for feeding hogs, and may be placed in the pen, the swing door above the trough fronting one side. If desirable to use it out of doors, it may form part of a fence. The construction is simple. Two upright boards stan-



dards, about four feet high, are nailed to the ends of the trough to support a swing door or partition, which is adjusted so that the lower edge plays back and forth just over the top of the trough. The view given is of the rear side of the trough, and the partition is swung forward to shut the animals away while their food is being prepared. When ready, the slide is withdrawn, the partition swings over the rear side, and the hogs can "go in." Slats of wood should be placed across the trough to keep the animals from standing in it. By swinging the partition high enough, the hogs may pass under.

Potato Preservation.

To avoid the germinating or "sprouting" of stored potatoes M. Schribaux has devised the plan of immersing them for ten or twelve hours in water to which has been added from one to two per cent. of commercial sulphuric acid, then rinsing and drying. The skin of the potato protects the interior from the action of the acid, while the delicate germs in the eyes are destroyed. The process seems to have proved highly satisfactory. In the case of a few specimens of Richter's Imperator potato a remarkable result has been noticed, the treated buds having been made incapable of developing externally, but retaining sufficient vitality to cause them in the course of time to become trasformed into small potatoes inside of the original tuber. The exhausted parent potatoes containing their plump progeny formed a curious exhibit at a recent meeting of the Botanical Society of France.

Straw and Bran.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Farm, holds that it is wise economy on the part of the farmer who has a great straw stack, and small herd of cattle, and some hay, and who will not enlarge his herd, to sell the hay at $7 or $8 per ton, and spend the money in buying bran at $11 and $12 and feed it with the straw, together with some oilmeal. Good bright straw is made equal to hay by the addition of the protein in the bran and meal, and the whole is thus made into a far better quality of manure than usually comes from the usual way of feeding the hay, and half washing the straw.

USE OF OLIVE OIL.

VERY VALUABLE IN MEDICINE AND NECESSARY IN MANUFACTURING

The Largest Share of Olive Oil is Imported From France--The Market for French Oil is so Great that the Crop is Always Inadequate to Supply the Demand.

Olive oil suggests to the lay mind little beside salad; and statistics regarding the amount of olive oil imported into the United States annually would call up vistas of indigestion appalling even in this dyspeptic nation. Then, too, the facts about the adulteration of olive oil are calculated to harrow the feelings of a people opposed, on general principles, to being cheated by anyone whose profits are not intended for American use. National pride helps an American to endure being cheated by a fellow countryman; but to be "done" by a foreigner is gall and bitterness. In the matter of adulterated olive oil, however, Americans connive at their own destruction. They cast their bread upon the waters in the shape of cotton seed oil exported to France and Italy; and, after many days, it comes back to them in bottles labelled "pure olive oil." They pay for pure olive oil plus the duty of 50 cents a gallon, and then eat their salad in content.

By far the largest share of our olive oil is imported from France. The best and the worst comes from Italy. The olives of Lucca, in fact of the whole Tuscan district, are famous for their flavor and make the most delicious olive oil on the market; but the Italians haven't the practical business ability of the French, and have never made their oil industry compete with that of France. The market for French oil is so great that the olive crop of France is always inadequate to supply the demand; and every year many French manufacturers sent into Italy, buy up Italian oil, clarify it, and sell it under their own labels. French oil of the best quality is thought by connoisseurs to be inferior to the best Italian oil, for the very reason which makes it more attractive in appearance. It is more thoroughly clarified, and the process improves its appearance but removes much of the albumen which is the chief source of value and flavor in olive oil.

In earlier days the olives were gathered by shaking the trees; but that practice has been abandoned, because it was proved that the bruising of the fruit harmed the flavor of the oil. Now, the olive pickers climb into the trees and pick each olive separately, laying it carefully in a basket. The fruit is crushed in presses much like our cider presses, and the oil is allowed to stand until a sediment forms. Then it is poured off into another cask and allowed to stand once more. After it is fairly clear it is strained through cotton wool or through a mixture of charcoal and sand, and is then ready for adulteration and packing.

Fully three-fourths of the olive oil on the market is more or less adulterated, usually with cotton-seed oil; but the quality of the olive oil generally sold throughout the United States has improved greatly within recent years. There was a time when foreign manufacturers expressed in their own vernacular the theory that any olive oil would go in America; but the American palate has been educated at considerable expense, and to-day the United States is the best market in the world for the better grades of olive oil. The oil is shipped in bottles or in bulk. Some American dealers, among them many of our most trustworthy firms, prefer to buy oil in bulk, test it and put it up under their own labels guaranteeing its purity. Other dealers buy it in bulk for other reasons. They buy good oil, adulterate it to suit their wishes, and then bottle it under a fictitious foreign label. It is guaranteed pure by some firm that does not exist. The most trustworthy foreign makers usually put up various grades of oil, and their first quality grade is to be trusted.

Only a comparatively small percentage of the olive oil imported by this country is used for culinary purposes. Large quantities of the purest brands are employed for medical use, the remarkable remedial and alimentary value of the pure oil being a well-established fact in medicine. In the treatment of gall stones it has been found an efficacious agent; and in other diseases, tuberculosis, scrofula, anaemia, etc., its curative qualities are of great value.

Hundreds of gallons of olive oil are also imported annually for use in the precaration of soaps, pomades and lotions of all kinds; and yet a pure olive oil soap is rare as the dodo. Great quantities of the cheapest quality of oil are used in our silk and woollen factories. It is made from the pulp of the olives after all the best of the oil has been extracted, is shipped in large wooden casks and is admitted free of duty because intended for use in American manufacture.

A well-known New York importer, when asked about the grades of olive oil, said:

"I have just ordered 200 gallons of French and Italian oil. About two-thirds of it will be pure. The rest will be adulterated with my full knowledge and consent. A great many consumers will not pay a price for olive oil which will enable us to pay the duty on pure oil and make a profit. They say that there are oils on the market for a lower price and that they will buy them. We must meet competition; but our first grade oil is absolutely reliable and I don't mind telling you that when any one says he will sell you pure French olive oil for less than $2.75 a gallon he's lying. It can't be done. Very good oil is made of California olives but the value of the land and the cost of labor makes its price higher than that of the best imported oils; and the chemical qualities of the Lucca soil give Lucca olives a flavor that no others can equal. English and American capitalists are talking of going in for the oil industry in Tuscanny. If they do, you'll see Italian oil hum, and France will have to look to her laurels."

YANKEES TO SWAP LAND.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island Talking of a Trade.

A Providence correspondent writes to the New York Times as follows: Within a few weeks the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts will be engaged in exchanging territory with each other, and the men who make maps will have a task of some magnitude upon their hands. The outline of this State is not exactly symmetrical now, and, unless all signs fail, it will look, after the exchanging process is over, as though somebody had bitten pieces out of the border line in various places.

It is a good many years now since these two Yankee States engaged in the genuine Yankee occupation of swapping land. Something like twenty-five years ago the town of Pawtucket wanted a piece of the town of Seekonk, which was just over the Blackstone River, in the Bay State. About the same time the State of Massachusetts got its eye on what is now the City of Fall River, and which was then a part of Rhode Island.

It is the City of Pawtucket which is responsible for the present movement to exchange land in this way: Some time ago James Potter, a machine manufacturer of that city, became interested in the Howard & Bullough Machine Company of Manchester, England. This is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United Kingdom, and the idea of locating a branch in America struck the members of the concern as a good one. Mr. Potter was put in charge of the matter.

When he came to look around for a suitable location for an American branch of the works, his mind naturally reverted to the advantages of New England. He viewed various sites, and finally selected a large tract of land on the edge of the City of Pawtucket. The land spread out into the town of Attleborough, Mass., and, after the factories were constructed, the disadvantages of having part of the works in one State and part in another became evident. So, after a great deal of talk, Pawtucket has decided to urge the exchange of North Tiverton, which Fall River wants, for Attleborough. It seems probable that some kind of amicable arrangement can be arrived at, and then the bills will pass the Legislature and the Great and General Court, and the people who sell geographies can issue new editions and make another honest dollar out of the towns and cities and States which furnish free text books.

What the Baby Looks Like.

Nothing is more remarkable than a comparison of the same-sized profile views of the same person at six and at thirty years of age; the growth of the nose and the development of the forehead are so great that the jaws appear to have diminished in size; and this is really what the jaws have done, in proportion to the whole face.

It is a fond delusion with visitors and nurses that the baby is just like its father or mother. No one who has had that scientific training necessary to proper observation could make such a statement. It is a gross libel, sometimes on the baby, sometimes on the parents. Properly taken photographs show that the proportions of nearly every feature in the face of a baby and an adult are entirely different; but the greatest difference exists in the size and shape of the nose, and size of the jaws. If, when adult, we had features like our babies, we should have a countenance of a negroid type. Except positive evidence be available, it would hardly be credible that the small-jawed, long and prominent-nosed individual, with high forehead, was in babyhood prognathous, short and snub-nosed, with a remarkably receding forehead. The difference resulting from the change during life as shown by two photographs reduced to the same size, not the same proportion, is greater than the difference between many species; yet the very fact of such metabolism and the possibility of its earlier transmission from generation to generation may be the basis of specific mutation, without calling in the aid of natural, or sexual, or physiological selection to account for that phenomenon.

The prognathism of a child is less noticeable than it should be, because such prognathism, owing to the disposition of weight, alters the whole carriage of the head; and the difference in the method of carrying the head obscures the prognathism to a certain extent.—S. S. Buckman in Popular Science Monthly.

Venturing Into Matrimony.

If a young couple be sure enough of their own ability to shape their lives according to their actual means in venturing into matrimony they are blessed indeed, writes Mrs. Burton Harrison under the fascinating title "Heigh Ho! for a Husband" in the Ladies' Home Journal. This is so rarely the case that a young man now holds back to let thirty find him in possession of sufficient income to pay his household bills before he dares assume the privilege of a wife. There can be no reason against a girl marrying young if circumstances insure to her a reasonable protection against the disheartening apparition of poverty shivering behind the lamps and silver bon bon dishes of her wedding presents.

Compressed Tea.

An English firm is introducing "tabloids of pure compressed tea," for which the following points of merit are claimed: (1) The "tabloids contain pure tea only, of superior quality, freed from the woody fibre, and without the large portion of inferior leaf found in common tea; hence they yield a delicious and healthful beverage. (2) Each "tabloid" contains an exact and uniform quantity and yields an infusion of uniform strength. (3) Waste is entirely avoided. (4) The "tabloids" afford the most convenient and the quickest method of making tea.

Honors to Pasteur.

The Paris correspondent of the Chemist and Druggist reports that the Municipal Council have presented 1,500 francs to the Ecole Normale Superieure, to erect a bust of M. Pasteur in that college. The Council have also voted in favor of changing the name of the rue d'Ulm to that of "rue Pasteur."

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains--Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	15 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 39	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		5 44		7 43		
Leetonia "	9 06	3 51		7 59		
Salem "	9 18	4 05	8 34	8 03	6 37	9 37
Alliance { ar	9 40	4 55	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
{ lv	9 40	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "		4 56		8 56		
Louisville "		5 08		9 06		
Canton "	10 10	5 23	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 22	5 42	9 40	9 40		
Lawrence "		5 57		9 52		
Burton City "		6 05		10 00		
Orrville "	10 43	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "		6 25		10 20		
Wooster "	11 02	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "		6 50		10 45		
Big Prairie "		6 55		10 55		
Lakeville "		7 02		10 58		
Londonville "		7 16		11 11	39	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 18	AM	
Lucas "		7 40		11 31	AM	
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11 45	6 35	
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12 20	7 05	
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM	12 27	3 20	7 35	
Linna "	2 34		1 59	5 24	9 40	
Van Wert "	3 20		2 48	6 19	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 40	7 15	11 55	
Warsaw lv	5 25		4 52		1 25	
Plymouth "	6 12		5 34		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 16		6 30		3 23	
Chicago ar	8 45		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6		18
	AM	PM	PM		AM
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30		*2 55
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13
Warsaw "	11 23	6 28	3 45		5 58
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10		6 53
Van Wert lv	1 55	8 39	6 20		
Lima "	2 51	9 30	7 15		8 29
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 29	AM	
Crestline "	5 45	11 55	10 05	*5 20	10 20
Mansfield "	6 15	12 20	10 2	5 44	ARR.
Lucas "	6 30		10 30	5 58	AM
Perrysville "	6 44		10 48	6 12	
Londonville "	6 53		10 57	6 20	
Lakeville "	7 05		11 10	6 32	
Big Prairie "	7 10		11 12	6 36	
Shreve "	7 17		11 20	6 44	
Wooster "	7 36	1 30	12 00	7 05	
Smithville "	7 47		12 11	7 15	
Orrville "	8 00	1 51	12 25	7 30	
Burton City "	8 03			7 40	
Lawrence "	8 15		12 46	7 50	
Massillon "	8 30	2 18	1 00	8 05	
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 16	8 23	
Louisville "	9 00		1 33	8 42	10 306
Maximo "	9 13		1 45	8 54	AM PM
Alliance { ar	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 05	*9 55 *3 45
{ lv	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 40	*9 55 *3 45
Salem "	10 01	3 34	2 30	10 12	9 53 4 03
Leetonia "	10 15		2 45	10 28	
Columbiana "	10 24		2 51	10 38	
Beaver Falls "	11 30	4 43	4 00	11 55	10 41 4 51
Pittsb'gh ar	11 50	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30 5 40
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM PM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
a To let off Cleveland passengers.
‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6, 15, 306 and 307. Cafe Observation Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 9 to Chicago, No. 6 to Pittsburgh where connection is made for the East. Cafe Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 6, 8, 20 and 32. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 1, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LORREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-19-99-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 55		
Bridgeport	.....	6 10	1 00	4 10
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 00	6 10
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 18	6 34
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 26	6 41
Justus	6 24	9 03	3 55	7 09
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 11	7 23
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 28	.....
Warwick	7 05	9 42	4 35	.....
Sterling	7 17	10 04	4 59	.....
Seville	7 33	10 10	5 05	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 55	10 30	5 26	.....
Lester	8 10	10 40	5 40	.....
Brooklyn	8 54	11 24	6 26	.....
Cleveland	9 10	11 40	6 40	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound. Main Line	1	3	5	7
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	.....
Brooklyn	7 24	1 16	4 54	.....
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 45	.....
Medina	8 23	2 11	5 56	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 43	2 33	6 19	.....
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 26	.....
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	.....
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	.....
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 16	6 30
Jutus	9 58	3 40	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 01	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 44
Bridgeport	1 15	6 50	.....	9 50
Bellaire	.....	7 05	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 20	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 35

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a. m., southbound, 8:26 p. m. Electric cars. Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day Sce Note	38 Day Ex Sun	6 Day Ex Sun
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 35	3 15	.....
Euclid Ave.... "	8 45	7 60	3 25	.....
Newburg .. "	8 58	8 06	3 30	.....
Hudson "	9 30	8 40	4 15	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 48	8 54	4 27	.....
Akron..... "	9 58	9 07	4 45	.....
Orrville ... { Ar	10 08	9 15	5 40	.....
{ Lv	10 58	10 10	5 45	.....
Millersburg . "	11 31	10 57	6 33	6 00
Gambier. ... "	12 37	12 0	p m	7 07
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 48	1 26	.....	7 .....
{ Lv	1253	1280	.....	7 .....
Centerburg... "	1 8	12 59	.....	7 55
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 37	.....	8 38
Columbus....Ar	2 10	2 00	.....	8 5a
	p. m	a. m		a. m
Cincinnati.. ...	5 40	6 20	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	25 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Cincinnati . Lv	8 30	8 00	.....	.....
Columbus.. Lv	11 45	12 35	.....	4 35
Westerville.. "	12 30	1 08	.....	5 02
Centerburg.. "	12 46	1 51	.....	5 39
M. Vernon { Ar	1 10	2 20	.....	6 05
{ Lv	1 15	12 25	.....	16 10
Gambier..... "	1 28	2 40	.....	6 25
Millersburg.. "	2 35	3 55	8 50	7 35
Orrville.. { Ar	3 17	4 45	9 35	p.m.
{ Lv	3 22	4 55	9 40	.....
Akron..... { Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....
{ Lv	4 15	16 05	10 37	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	.....
Hudson..... "	4 40	6 30	11 02	.....
Newburg..... "	5 15	7 05	11 42	.....
Euclid Ave.. "	5 26	7 16	12 04	.....
Cleveland....Ar	5 40	7 30	12 40	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m	

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	118
	a.m.			p.m
.....	†8 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	†5 06
.....	7 00	0	" ....Killbuck .... "	5 30
.....	8 10	18	" ....Warsaw..... "	4 11
.....	8 55	27	" ....Cooperdale.. "	3 00
.....	9 20	33	Ar.....Trinway.....	2 22
.....	†1018	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	†124
	a. m.			p.m

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Lunch.

Nos. 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a.m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a.m.

For any information, address,

C. F DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt

CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.

83 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 7, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
	A. M.	A. 7 30	A11 30	P 3 30	P. 6
Massillon	5 15	8 35	P 12 01	4 10	7
Canton ...	6 30	9 20	1 50	5 15	8
Akron....	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 25	9
Cleveland					

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A11 00	P10 00	P 3 30	P. 6 35
Akron ...	8 42	P12 01	10 55	4 40	7 35
Canton ...	9 56	1 08	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban cars will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m
11 30 a m	6 30 p m
	†7 30 p m
	8 30 p m
	9 30 p m
	10 30 p m

*Sundays excepted.

†7 10 p m. at Massillon

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'COOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

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PHYSICIAN.
Office No. 17 East Main St.
Residence, No. 366 East Main St.
MASSILLON, O.
OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11:30; 1 to 3:30; 6 to 8. Sunday: 9 to 10; 3 to 4.
Farmers Phone 159.

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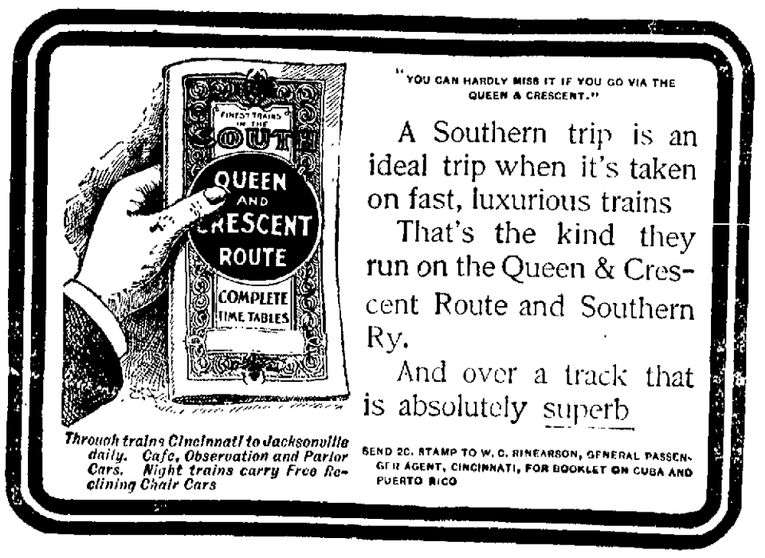
S. HIGERD, Man'gr.



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MORMON MYSTERIES

EUGENE YOUNG, GRANDSON OF THE PROPHET DESCRIBES THEM.

The Temple Which Congressional Investigators May Not Enter -Mysteries of Heaven--The Holy of Holies--Most Important of All.

COMING toward the Mormon capital we behold a great gray structure with six towers overshadowing the green city on the foothills, and seeming in its majestic simplicity and grandeur to rival the mountains which lie behind it.

Only the elect may know the secrets that are held in this Mormon temple. Only one who can bring with him a certificate that he has faithfully served the Mormon church in his youth and manhood, that he has obeyed the voice of the priesthood—and, what is more important, has paid a tenth of his earnings to the church—may enter its portals and learn its mysteries.

Those who have been within its walls will whisper of visions they have seen and wonders they have learned, and will speak in awe of te heavenly things it brings near to the earth. But for the unfaithful who may visit Salt Lake City there is only a glimpse of great granite walls, of an all seeing eye in gold carved above a high door, and of lawns and flowers within a forbidden mud wall which encloses its grounds.

Here are practically the most sacred rites of the Mormon Church. Here the mortal beings may be baptised in the name of their ancestors long dead, and so give those ancestors an opportunity to enter into the higher glory which is to be attained only through the efforts of the followers of Joseph Smith. Here wies are sealed to husbands, not alone for this earth, but for the whole countless years of eternity. Here the young Mormon learns the secrets of his faith, the doctrines for which the world is not yet prepared and which are not to be stated to the unbeliever. Here, also is the meeting place of the priesthood of the church, the sacred hall where the leaders are supposed to gain their revelations direct from God and transmit them to the teachers of the people.

Secrets of the Temple.

It was my fortune to have obtained one of the cards that passed the visitors through the barred gate of the temple grounds, through the massive door at the southwest corner and finally through room after room and up to the great tower, from which one can look forty miles to the west or south, almost to the far shores of the two lakes which have made the Mormons believe that they are in the new Zion.

We were taken by our guides over the course through which the Mormon young men and young women pass when they are about to receive the endowment robes, which they are always to wear and which in their after years mark them as apart from the other people of the world. We found that in entering the building they are first taken to a large room, perhaps fifty feet square, whose walls of white are relieved only by the minutest lines of gold.

This in its simplicity is supposed to typify the conditions from which God built the universe—finding nothing but space from which to gather the elements of which he fashioned worlds and suns. The novitiate here learns of the belief of his Church in the spirit world as a reality, of God's plan to pass all spirits through "tabernacles of flesh," to prepare them for greater works in peopling other worlds in His universe, and of His building of the earth for the glorification of his faithful servant Adam.

Here also they learn that the supreme command of God was given in the Garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve were told to be "fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." Motherhood, they are informed, is the great function of womanhood, and the glory of man and woman, they are informed, largely depends upon their diligence in furnishing tabernacles of flesh to the spirits who are waiting on the other side of the veil for an opportunity to take part in the great scheme of salvation.

Mysteries of Heaven.

Leaving this room the novice leaves the realism of the earth and begins to enter upon the mysteries of the Mormon heaven. He passes into a room painted like the one he has left, but with an idea entirely different. The peaceful scene has given way to one of chaos. The gentle waterfall has given way to a torrent that dashes madly over rocks. The trees of the forest are bent and swept by a tremendous storm. Clouds are sweeping over the sky. The lion is raging against the weaker animals, the hawk is pursuing the smaller birds. Mankind is all at war with his fellow creatures and even his own kin.

This is the salvation reserved for those who have heard the gospel of the Mormons and have not hearkened to the voices of the preachers. It is the terrestrial kingdom, in which there is no love, no mercy, but only dire tribulation. Those who people it can hope only to be the servants of those who attain to the higher salvation.

From this room one passes up stairs to the rooms which represent the higher kingdoms of the heavens. He first enters into a room in which all the effects are subdued. The electric lights, high up on the wall, are so covered with ground glass that the light they shed enables one barely to discern the outlines of those who are with him. Pictures are hung on the walls, and costly draperies shade the deep windows, but one can tell little of them because of the darkness of the room.

Through a heavy curtain at the end of the room, however, are caught glimpses of bright light breaking from a room still further on on the same floor, and the novitiates are told that they are about to enter upon the chamber which in a human way illustrates the glory of the highest salvation—the celestial kingdom, which is to the terrestrial kingdom as the sun is to the moon.

Every human temptation to enter upon this glory is held out to the novitiate. Europe and America have been searched over to add to teh luxury of this apartment. Thick velvet carpets, like those of the palaces of the Orient, cover the floors. Divans are scattered about over the floors, and covered with the richest of fabrics. Heavy hangings of almost priceless material are draped from the high ceiling to the floor, sweeping down to shut out the light of the windows.

Great Greek columns arise from the floor almost to the ceiling, forty feet above, and some are surmounted with the busts of the presidents of the Church, the men who in the schemes of Mormon salvation are to take their places among the gods and to be rulers of earths created for them and their descendants. Busts of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and John Taylor were in place when the Temple was dedicated, and the bust of Wilford Woodruff has since been placed on a fourth column.

On the ceiling is a symbolic representative of the joys to be derived from entrance into the celestial kingdom. It is covered throughout its whole extent with representations of fruits and flowers, made true to nature by sculpture and coloring. Standing below, the effect is one of the greatest richness and profusion, which is intensified by the brilliant, yet soft, light of the numerous electric globes, which throw their light on the ceiling, to be reflected thence to the floor below. In his journey through these apartments the Mormon novitiate has learned many things which are not for the world to know, and which he may not reveal without breach of oaths of most solemn portent. He has learned signs that will always enable him to tell when he meets one of the faithful. He has gained a new idea of his faith and a conception of the principles which make the Mormons "a peculiar people," and, moreover, he is fitted to enter into the other mysteries that are hidden in the great building.

The Holy of Holies.

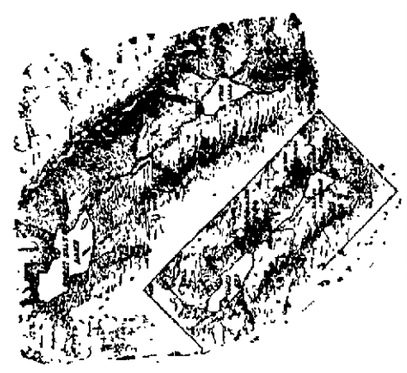
He is free to go from the celestial room now and to enter upon the "holy of holies," the altar room in which men and women are married for time and eternity. Here it is that the ties binding in heaven must be made. When the Mormon man takes a wife or wives unto himself he kneels at an altar made of wood cut from one of the sacred spots in Mormon legend. When married here the ties do not end at the grave. It is the privilege of the husband to call from the earth in the day of salvation those wives who have been faithful to his counsels. Should any refuse to consent to his taking more wives, and so obeying the commandment given by the prophet, he may leave such in the grave, never to be raised for glory in the world to come. Marriages made here may be dissolved only by the priesthood that solemnized them, recognizing as binding upon those who pretend to represent God upon earth to-day.

Most Important of All.

But most important of all is the gathering room of the priesthood, directly above the room devoted to the celestial kingdom. Here at times of conference of the Church and of crises are gathered the high men in the Church to listen to the voice of revelation as coming from their leaders.

There are two platforms, at either end of the hall, one for the Melchizedek or higher order of the priests, and the other for the Aaronic or lower order of the priests. On the highest seats sit the high officials of these orders and graded below them are the other officials rank by rank.

None but the initiate know what instructions are given here. Members of the priesthood take their orders and go out among their people to whisper what they have heard, but to reveal it only to those who will not repeat it into unbelieving ears.



A Compasison of the Garden of Eden With the Mormon Territory.

Only one open order has come from this room in the eight years that it has been used under two presidencies of the Church—the revelation the last summer reiterating the command on the Mormon people to pay one-tenth of their earnings to the Church as tithing.

This great temple is really the heart of the Mormon Church the symbol of its power. The mysteries it holds are the secrets of Mormon unity which has ever baffled the foes of this strange religion. There are lesser temples, but this is the building to which all Mormon hearts turn.

When the driven people first entered the bleak Salt Lake Valley the building of the temple was their first thought, and on the second day of their arrival, before even they had made plans for food, its site was chosen by Brigham Young, and while the people were still facing starvation the work upon it was begun. Millions of dollars have been spent on its granite walls and strange decorations, but the Mormon people feel they have been well spent, for they believe the figure of the Angel Moroni, on its pinnacle, really represents a divine being who is calling to the earth to heed the voice of a new prophet.

HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Massillon, O.

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PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Booton and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

PEOPLE READ

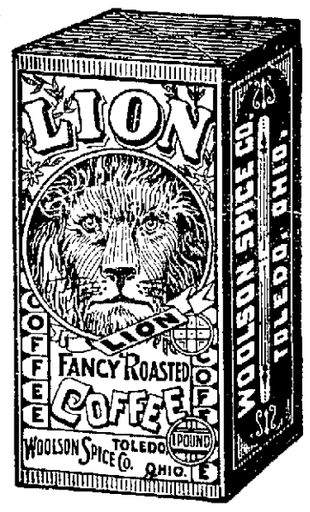
The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!

Accept no substitute!
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.



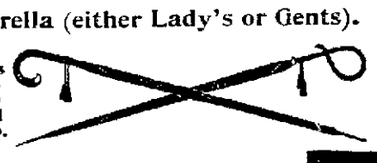
Best Coffee for the Money!

Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Silk Umbrella (either Lady's or Gents).

Sent by express (charges prepaid), for 170 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.



A very fine umbrella, made of union silk-taffeta; 26-inch frame with seven ribs; steel rod and silver Congo handle. Would cost $2.00 at the store.

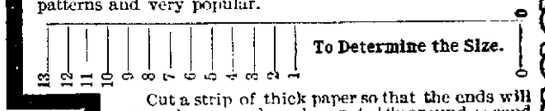
Fancy Gold Ring.

For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Genuine Ruby Setting Gold Ring.

For 25 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

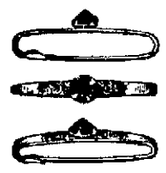
These rings are genuine rolled-gold plate, having the exact appearance and qualities of solid gold, and guaranteed by the makers to last two years with ordinary usage. New patterns and very popular.



Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will exactly meet when drawn *tightly* around second joint of the finger. Lay one end on this diagram at the 0, and order the number the other end indicates.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

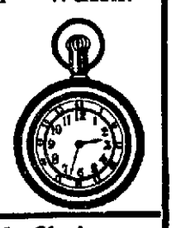
Dress-Pin Set.



Mailed free for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Three pins in the set (larger than shown), composed of fine rolled-gold, with handsome ruby-colored settings. Suitable for waist-pins, cuff-pins, neck-pins or as a child's set.

"Knickerbocker" Watch.

Given for 175 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat appearing and an excellent time-keeper. Solid nickel-silver case, with ornamental back. Nickel movements, escapement fully jeweled. The famous "Knickerbocker" watch.



Pair of Lace Handkerchiefs.

Two extra fine cambric handkerchiefs, with beautiful imported lace medallion insertions in the corners. Half-inch hem, machine hemstitched; stylish and durable. **A pair of these handkerchiefs given for 18 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.**

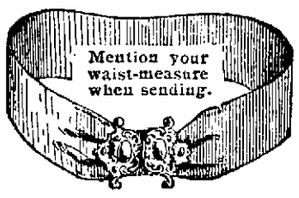
Art Picture, "Easter Greeting"

Given for 8 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

A highly artistic picture, that will grace the finest drawing-room. The background of royal dark-blue furnishes an appropriate contrast to the little girl and her white Easter lilies. Size, 11x28 inches.

For 10 lion heads and 2 cents we will send it tinned ready for hanging.

Sash-Belt and Buckle.



Mailed free for 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Latest style of imported black Swiss grosgrain ribbon belting; stylish imitation oxidized silver buckle; neat, strong and fashionable.

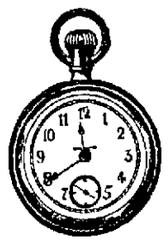
Ladies' Watch Chain.

A double strand of best silk cord, united at intervals with colored beads; neat and substantial. **For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.**

Children's Picture Book.

Given for 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Sixteen large pages of Mother Goose Melodies illustrated and with nicely lithographed cover. We have different books, so you can get an assortment.

Gent's Watch.



Mailed free for 90 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The celebrated "Ingersoll" watch; stem-wound and stem-set; durable nickel-plated case; each watch accompanied by guarantee of the maker. A reliable time-keeper.

Flower Picture.

For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
American Beauty Roses and Lilies-of-the-Valley. Size, 11x21 inches. Bright and artistic coloring.

Silver Napkin-Ring.

For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat and substantial. Made of durable metal, heavily silver-plated. Two different patterns.

Ladies' Pocket-Book.

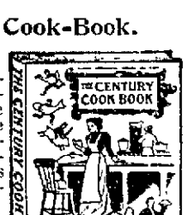
Large size and latest shape. Black seal-grain leather, with five separate divisions, including a tuck-pocket with flap to hold visiting cards secure.

Given for 25 lion heads from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

Century Cook-Book.

368 pages of valuable cooking receipts, also treatise on the labor of the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, sick-room, and remedies for the more common diseases.

Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.



"The Dancing Lesson."

The green grass and trees, the little brown kitten and the girl's snow-white dress form a pleasing combination of colors. Size, 15x21 inches. **Mailed free for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.**

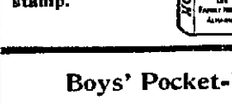
Coin-Purse.

For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Color, dark brown. Made of fine kid leather; chamois lining; nickeled frame, with strong snap-fastening.

Table Cover.

Durable, dark-colored material that will stand washing. 32 inches square, including fancy fringed border. **Mailed free for 25 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.**

Boys' Pocket-Knife.



The "Easy-Opener"; strong, sharp blade; red-wood handle.

For 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Ladies' Pen-Knife.

For 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp. Large size; good material; handles nicely decorated and assorted colors.

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FOR EVENING GOWNS

FROM VELVET AND CLOTH TO GOUSE AND NET ARE NEW EFFECTS.

Evening Waists Dinner Gowns--Shirt Waists Still Popular--Popular Jewelry --The Floral Kingdom Contributes Oddities--The Latest Fad.

Even for people who do not go out a great deal in society there are festivities to be attended during the holidays and on until Lent. This year there are many new designs for evening gowns, and more new styles constantly appear. Velvet and cloth are used for evening gowns, and while these two materials would seem to be rather heavier than the fabrics usually designed for such occasions, they are so beautiful in coloring and design and lend themselves so well to the popular fashions, that it is not to be wondered there is such a demand for them. The princess effect still remains popular—indeed, is growing in favor every day, and some modifications of the original style are particularly good. It is a fad to have the back of a gown cut in princess design, and the front opening over a skirt of some different material, such as cloth or tulle or net. In pale pink velvet a gown is made with a petticoat of white satin, the front of which is covered with accordion-plaited chiffon or net embroidered elaborately in gold or silver; or, again, a gown of spangled net has the front breadth and the front of the waist of velvet. Handsome velvet dinner gowns have side panels of accordion-plaited net or tulle or heavy guipure lace appliqued on to white satin

Utilizing Lace.

Every week sees a new way in which handsome lace can be utilized. A band across the top of the waist and the top of the sleeves, the front breadth of lace or a V-shaped point put across a low necked waist with point hanging down on to the skirt, are fashionable and add greatly to the beauty of any gown, while the entire gowns made of lace have acquired a new beauty and much more expense by having the flowers or design of the lace outlined in colored embroidery silk, or applique of velvet flowers put on the lace. Much depends upon the right shade of lace being used. The blue white is not seen often excepting in the laces that look like blonde lace that are used on white silk or for young girls. The ivory white and the cream white are much more fashionable and are used with odd contrast of color. A cream white velvet gown with the front breadth of satin embroidered in pearls and gold thread has the entire front of the waist and the upper part of the skirt covered with a point of guipure lace in the shape of a lace shawl. The bands of the lace go across the sleeves, that are so short that they only reach to the elbow, and the contrast of the two shades of white is sharp.

Evening Waist.

Many waists made for evening wear are with skirts of the same or with separate skirts. When these waists are cut low they are fanciful in design and trimmed elaborately. One of a pink brocade has an odd network of chenile on which are sewed iridescent beads. This network covers the front of the waist and is finished with a deep fringe that hangs down onto the skirt. A waist of white satin cut square in the neck is covered completely with an embroidery of cut jet beads. Across the front of the waist is a band of jet passementerie, finished with a fringe of jet beads arranged to form a point in front. It was said a week or two ago that fringe was fashionable no longer, but apparently it has taken a new lease of life, for it is seen on all the evening gowns made up in these beads and is also used in the narrow widths of silk fringe on some of the newest cloth gowns. It is said that the new gowns for the spring will have trimmings of the same shade of the cloth of which they are made, and the fringes will be dyed to match. This sameness of color is rather artistic when it is not carried too far.

Dinner Gowns.

Crepe de chine evening gowns are used a great deal for dinner gowns. The skirts are long and trimmed with a band of embroidered velvet around the bottom, or with a full ruche of chiffon. The waists are made entirely in the draped style. One gown in especial has folds of drapery crossing each other below the bust then tied in one loop with long ends. The space between the folds is filled with a V-shaped piece of shirred chiffon, the exact color of the crepe de chine. The straps that do duty for sleeves are of sable fur, and a narrow line of the fur goes around the top of the waist. In the light colors of crepe de chine much embroidery is used on the waist, and the embroidered crepe shawls are utilized again for this purpose, although the embroidery on them is rather too heavy, for it interferes with the skirt hanging as well as it might. A black crepe de chine, embroidery in steel, is one of the handsomest dinner gowns of the season. It is embroidered and is trimmed with a fringe of steel beads, deep on the waist and narrow on the skirt, where it is put down on either side to the front breadth.

Vogue of the Shirt Waist.

Not even the winter weather can move femininity to discard this most convenient and comfortable garment that ever fell to the lot of womankind. Dress waists are almost old-fashioned and dressmakers scarcely make them any more. Instead I am told they say that their customers demand the shirt waist and with two or three of the latter a tailor suit can be transformed into many different costumes. There are shirt waists of silk, of crepe, of cashmere and of flannel and among them all the cotton shirt waist holds its own. Once a starch waist would have seemed altogether unseasonable after the warm weather days had passed, but now in this month of December there are plenty of them worn. The popularity of the fresh stiff waist has been gradually on the increase for the past two years or so, but it was never so much in favor in defiance of the time of the year as this season. You see it worn by clerks bookkeepers, stenographers and in all the offices where women are employed. You will notice that shirt waist makers display the cheviots and piques in their windows along with heavier goods. There is not, however, quite the rush of business in this line that there is in the spring, for the majority of the cotton shirt waists worn in the winter are the assortment that have been in use during the past summer The cause of the shirt waist epidemic, the manufacturers whom I have talked with say, is the modern steam heat that keeps offices and stores and houses at a summer temperature They say that for indoor wear no heavier garments are needed in one season than the other. Besides the shirt waist of either flannel or cotton is cheaper and affords a variety of questions.

Popular Jewelry.

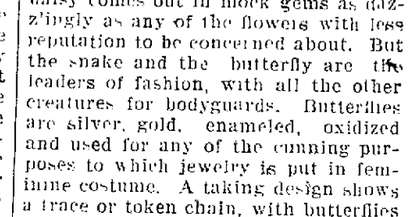
Popular jewelry is the sort one does not wear with full dress. It is gold, silver, or any other metal, suiting in color and spirit the costume with which it is intended to be worn. One has grades in jewelry now as she has varieties in gowns. The winter woman insists that her metal knickknacks shall mean something; she is done with mere purposeless twists of silver and gold These being times of human fraternity with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air, the whole animal kingdom is made to parade for woman's ornamentation. Dogs and cats form her stickpin heads, rabbits fasten her ties, squirrels poise on her watch fobs. Last year a silver bangle animal bracelet was brought out, and strangely enough for a novelty, this little article continues in vogue. Link cuff buttons are in extraordinary demand, and no design is in greater favor for common use than one worked out in oxidized silver, showing a rampant bear against an oval ground.

The Floral Kingdom.

The floral kingdom contributes to the oddities in jewelry. Pretty circlets of enameled green leaves with pearls for berries are plentiful. So are brooches representing ivy leaves, and, again, holly berries, while the modest daisy comes out in mock gems as dazzlingly as any of the flowers with less reputation to be concerned about. But the snake and the butterfly are the leaders of fashion, with all the other creatures for bodyguards. Butterflies are silver, gold, enameled, oxidized and used for any of the cunning purposes to which jewelry is put in feminine costume. A taking design shows a trace or token chain, with butterflies for security. Trace chains are the handiest things in the world to keep in place the rebellious ends of ribbon and lace on afternoon gowns to which no dressmaker can give the final touch. Other examples show the turtle and the lovers' knot doing sentinel duty on token chains.

Monogram Bracelets.

There is a great demand for heavy silver, or sometimes gold, bracelets. These are invariably purchased by girls, who, after wearing them for a short time, request their friends to honor them by having their initials engraved upon the face of the bracelet From one friend to another the silver band is passed until its outer surface is filled with the monograms of the young woman's acquaintances. It is then returned to the owner and placed among her jewels as a memento. Economy and friendship are aided by this recent custom. A silver bracelet, such as those required for the engraving, costs from fifty cents to two dollars. If gold is desired the price paid, of course, must be much higher.



The cost of engraving should be defrayed by those who are asked to place their monograms upon it. The ordinary price for engraving capitals is ten cents a letter, thus making the total cost of a tri-lettered monogram thirty cents. An ordinary bracelet will accommodate about twenty-five names Girls who have a large acquaintance have a series of bracelets, the initials of their best friends appearing upon the first bracelet, those who are less favored upon the second, and so on in a retrograde order. Occasionally a girl purchases two bracelets. One of these she devotes entirely to men and the other to women. Upon her left wrist she wears the "male" bracelet, and upon her right wrist the "female" bracelet.

A play actor might instruct a parson.—Goethe.

$60 TO $80 PER COW

Success to the Man Who Reads and Who Thinks.

Among the questions asked of creamery patrons by the Kansas experiment station is "What dairy or farm paper do you read?" Out of 77 patrons who answered this question we found that 53, or 69 percent, took no farm or dairy paper. In looking up the details of the records it is interesting to note that the highest yield was made by a man who keeps special dairy cows and subscribes for a dairy paper. This patron realized $9 per cow per annum more than the next best patron who reads no paper, and $36 per cow more than the poorest patron.

In collecting records from various parts of the state we find where intelligence is applied to the dairy industry the cow is yielding from $60 to $80 worth of dairy products per annum. Contrast this with $20 to $30 without intelligence and no one need ask if education pays. At the Kansas experiment station we find that intelligence applied to feeding calves will cause them to gain from 12 to 23 pounds per week instead of seven to ten pounds. This is an age when intelligence can be turned into cash, when, as Secretary Coburn says, "Muscle to win must be fabricated with brains."—D. H. Otis.

Good Dairy Suggestions.

In starting a dairy it is important to select good cows, provide good feed of the right kind, feed liberally and treat kindly. Many cows are spoiled by rough and unkind treatment, such as whipping, kicking and clubbing. Do not, in the name of humanity, as well as on the score of good farm economy do any of these things and on the other hand card and pet them—have the best kind of an understanding with your cows from calfhood up. Unless you can and will do this you better let dairying alone. If a cow kicks do not kick back, and she will soon forget to kick and will receive you kindly. You can coax bad tricks out of five cows where you can drive them out of one.

I have had some twenty-five years experience in cheese making and have not found it difficult to make from thirty to fifty dollars per cow the season. With a small dairy one can start with a large tub, a tin boiler inside a larger one, the latter to hold water and the former milk. This combination of boilers is for the purpose of heating the milk in a proper manner.

I began with seven cows and increased to thirty. For a dairy of 10 to 30 cows it is better to have a cheese vat, one made especially for that purpose.

The whey is good feed for hogs and hogs will help to pay farm expenses.

Cheese can usually be sold for 8 to 10 cents per pound and should be sold as soon as ready for market. I would advise imitating, as nearly as possible English cheese. Cheese making pays every day. I know of several dairymen that paid for farms near mine by making cheese, as I did myself.—James Canora.

Grafting.

For 5 years I have practiced a method of grafting trees, or rather of reproducing trees, that I never saw practiced by anyone else. It is applicable to all kinds of small fruit trees. Take up a tree that is about the size of a man's smallest finger, the taller the better. Save all the roots. Cut the grafts into lengths of three or four inches cutting each one wedge shaped. About six or eight inches from the roots of the tree insert a knife and cut clear through it, making an opening into which put the graft. Have the graft extend through the opening and cut it off below the tree. In this manner insert a graft every six or seven inches, but leaving eight or ten inches from the top without any graft. When the grafts are all inserted, apply melting grafting wax to cover the place where the grafts are inserted, using a brush in the application. Then dig a trench and make a roomy place for the roots. Place the tree in the excavation and cover it and the roots with earth. Be careful to handle the grafts gently. In covering the tree let the grafts appear above the surface of the earth an inch or two. Turn the top of the three upward a little, so that it may grow in that direction. A tree three or four feet in length will produce from five to seven nice trees which will grow from three to five feet high When the grafts are inserted, properly a nice bunch of roots will be found the first season, and then the trees can be separated and reset. I have large trees in my orchard that were grown by this method.

Composting Manure.

Never enough manure is made upon the farm to meet all the needs of the soil. Where the farmer lives near a city or town he can often get fresh manure for the hauling or a little more. It is always safe to go on the principle, in getting strange stable manure, that it is full of weed-seeds and to adopt measures to kill them. Compost such manure in flat piles, mixing with it a considerable quantity of unslaked lime. As soon as the pile is made soak it thoroughly and cover it with a blanket of dirt three or four inches thick, slapping it down with a spade. The lime will immediately slake generating a heat which will kill the seeds, the dirt covering keeping the heat confined.—Guy E. Mitchell.

Feeding Pumpkins to Cows.

When I was a boy in the Keystone State, where we had bank barns, we fed pumpkins, seeds and all, from the first of September to the first of January I have fed hundreds of loads both with the seeds and with the seeds taken out, and I never could see any difference; the results were always the same, lots of pumpkins, lots of milk. I used to cut the pumpkins into small pieces in a feed trough, but of late years I feed them on meadow or pasture sod. I break them in two and the cows do the rest I think they are the best feed there is for changing from pasture to dry feed.—Samuel Fryer.

Sheep more than any other class of stock require food according to the season.

ADMIRABLE FOOLING.

Ask any woman what is a woman's most interesting age and she will come very near telling you how old she is.—[Atchison Globe.

A young man who married a "butterfly of fashion" was unable, a year later, to provide "grub" for his butterfly.—[Norristown Herald.

"You see, Baron, my papa gives me a book every birthday."

"Ah! you must have already quite a library."—[Fliegende Blatter.

Tramp—I say, ma'am, can't ye gimme a bite o' something cold to eat?

Mrs. Pancake—Why, yes, poor fellow! Go and take one of those icicles off the fence.—[Judge.

"What a dear little craft that wife of yours is, eh, Dobson, old boy?"

"Dear? I should say so. She's so very dear I call her my revenue cutter."—[Boston Courier.

A bridegroom 6 feet 7 inches tall has just taken to himself a bride who measures 3 feet 1 inch. Love me little, love me long, was the burden of their song.—[Caicago Mail.

Day—Has old Timelock forgiven you for eloping with his daughter? Weeks—Forgiven me? I haven't asked him since I discovered he ordered the hack in which we ran away.—[New York Herald.

Weeks—Well, how are things over in Boston? Have they named any new one "Aristotle" yet?

Westman—No-o. But I heard a man there ask for a Plato soup.—[Christian Register

Tommy—Mamma, can't you tell me a new fairy story? Mrs. Figg—I don't know any new ones, Tommy; maybe your father will tell you some when he comes in to night. —[Indianapolis Journal.

Gay—I feel like a new man to-day.

Bright—Do you? Glad to hear it. Perhaps you can see your way clear to pay that little bill.

Gay—I'm a new man, I told you. You can't expect me to assume the liabilities of the old concern.—[Boston Transcript.

"Why don't you marry?" asked one Frenchman of another. "Because I must do it on certain conditions." "What conditions?" "Well, you know, the lady must be beautiful, rich, and a fool. If she isn't rich and beautiful, I won't take her, and if she isn't a fool, she won't take me!"

Butcher, who has been rejoiced by the birth of a son, is informed that the child weighs nearly eight pounds. He takes him in his arms to feel his weight and calls out astonished:

"By Jove, so he does!" Then after a moment's pause adds:

"But with the bones, mind you!"—Fliegende Blatter.

Judge—You say your husband abuses you, Mrs. Murphy; how long have your relations been so unpleasant?

Mrs. Murphy—Yer honor, if Pat Murphy's ben a tellin' ye that my relations wahn't pleasant he's been a lyin' to ye?

Judge—Patrick Murphy is discharged!—[New York Herald.

Now that you are ruined, Henry, I will disclose my secret. For years I have been saving up, and now—pouring a shining heap of gold into his hat—this may tide you over." "Oh, my darling wife!" exclaimed the husband, "how did you manage to do it?" "Easy enough. Every time you said a mean thing to me I put 10 cents into a box."

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	117⅝	119⅜	117¼	118⅜
American Tobacco	99	100½	99	99¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	60⅜	6 ⅜	59⅝	60⅜
C. C. & Q.	121	122	121	121⅛
Federal Steel	50½	50⅞	49⅝	50¼
Manhattan	91	92¾	91	92⅜
Missouri Pacific	40	40½	40	40
Louisville & Nashville	80	80¾	80	80¾
Northern Pacific (pfd)	74	74⅜	74	74⅜

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	65⅝	66	65½	65⅝
July	66⅞	66¾	66¼	66½
Corn				
May	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
July	34½	34½	34⅛	34¼
Oats.				
May	24	24⅛	24	24
July	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Pork				
May	11 02	11 07	10 85	10 92
Lard				
May	6 05	6 07	6 00	6 02

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady; beeves $4 25@$6.40; hogs dull, $4 35@$4 70.

TOLEDO, Jan. 15.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 68½

"Deeds Are Fruits,

Words are but leaves." It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The many wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the fruits by which it should be judged. These prove it to be the great, unequaled remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh and all other ailments due to impure or impoverished blood.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

"Memoirs of Minstrelsy," H. F. Weinrich's late piano composition, and all other popular musical selections at C. J. Duncan's, E. Main street.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

TRADE-MARK.

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today.

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	68
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	38–40
Oats	24–25
Clover Seed	3 75–1 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 20
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	75–1 00
Cabbage, per pound	02
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	1 50
Onions	65
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	22
Eggs	22
Chickens, live, per pound	06
Chickens, dressed	09
Turkeys, live	09
Turkeys, dressed	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	08–09
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	06
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 64@65c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 37@37¼c; No. 3 yellow, car, 40@41c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 30@30½c, No. 2 white 30@30½c extra No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c, regular, No 3, 28@29c.

HAY—No. 1, timothy, $14.25@14.50 No. 2 do $13.00@13.25, packing hay, $7.50@8.00, No 1 clover, mixed, 13.00@13.25; No. 1 clover, $13.00@13.25, loose, from wagon, 14.00@14.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 27@27½c; creamery Elgin, 26@27c, Ohio, 24@26c, dairy, 18@20c; low grades, 17@18c.

EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 19@20c, strictly fresh, candled, 21@22c; storage, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Full cream Ohio, 13@13½c, three quarters, 12@12½c, New York state, full cream, new, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13c Wisconsin, 14@14½c, 5-pound brick cheese, 13½@14c; limburger, new, 13@13½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 35@37c per pair, large, fat, 10@11c; dressed, 11@12c per pound; springers, 40@45c per pair; large 55@60c; dressed, 10@11c per lb., ducks dressed, 12@13c per lb., springers, live, 40@55c per pair; turkeys, 8½@9c; dressed, 12@13c.

GAME—Pheasants, $7.50@8.50 per dozen prairie chickens, $6.00@7.00, quail, $1.50@2.00 rabbits 15@25c per pair; squirrels, $1.00@1.25 per dozen wild turkeys, 15@17c per pound venison 15@16c whole, 22@25c per pound for saddles.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair; 110 car on sale; market slow prices steady on best export cattle, others 10@20c lower. Supply to day light, market steady We quote as follows: Extra $5.80@6.00; prime, $5.50@5.75 good, $5.20@5.40 tidy, $4.85@5.00; fair, $4.25@4.50, good butchers', $4.00@4.30; common, $3.00@3.60; heifers, $4.25@4.50, oxen, $3.40@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.50, common to good fat cows $1.75@4.25; good fresh cows, $40.00@60.00; fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00, bologna cows, $10.00@ 0.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday liberal; about 5 double-decks, market active at Saturday's closing prices. Supply to day light; about loads on sale; market about steady. Prime mediums $4.75@4.80; heavy hogs, $4.75@4.80 heavy Yorkers, $4.70@4.75; light Yorkers $4.60@4.65, pigs, $4.40@4.50; good roughs, $4.00@4.20; piggy sows and stags, $3.00@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair; 18 loads on sale; market steady on sheep and weak to 10c lower on lambs. Receipts to-day 4 loads; market slow. We quote: Choice wethers $4.70@4.80; good, $4.60@4.65; fair mixed, $4.60@4.20; common, $2.00@3.00, choice lambs, $6.00@6.15, common to good, $4.50@5.00 veal calves, $7.50@7.60, heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.

HOGS—Market quiet at $4.60@4.70.

CATTLE Market easy at $2.75@5 35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.75@4.30. Lambs—Market steady at $4 75@6 25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

WHEAT—Spot market easier; No. 2 red, 73¼c f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth 76½c f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 76½c f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 78⅞c in elevator.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 41c f. o. b. afloat, and 40½c elevator.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c, fair to mixed western, 29 @30½c; track white, 32½@35c.

CATTLE—Nothing doing; feeling steady. Cables unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Market firm all around; common to prime sheep, $3.50@4.85 lambs $5.50@6.55.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.75@4.85; choice light state hogs, $4.90

Use Kaylor's

LICORICE TABLETS

made with pure SPANISH LICORICE

Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS

5 AND 10¢ PACKAGES

Kaylor's GLYCERINE TABLETS

For Throat Affections & Dryness of Mouth

Highly recommended by Medical Profession

In decorated Tin Boxes - Pocket size.

25¢ per BOX

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent Prepaid on receipt of price.

Kaylor's 863 Broadway NEW YORK

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss. }
Edna M. Ridenour }
vs. } ORDER OF SALE.
Alberta Ridenour }

By virtue of an alias order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, in the city of Massillon, on

Saturday, January 20 1900,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Being part of lot number three hundred and fifteen (315) in the City of Massillon, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence northerly along the easterly line thereof one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet; thence westerly, parallel with West South street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly, parallel with the easterly line of said lot, one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet to the southerly line thereof, which is also the north line of said West South street, and thence easterly, along the southerly line of said lot, fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning. House No. 16 and 18 West South street at one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Appraised at one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars.

Terms - One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO } ss.
STARK COUNTY }
C. L. McLain & Co, }
vs. } ORDER OF SALE.
Mary R. Kahler, et al. }

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 20th, 1900,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, described as follows:

Being a frontage of fifty-six (56) feet on Cherry street in said City, off the west side of lot number ten (10) and south half of lot nine (9) of Michael Klepfel's addition to said City of Massillon, excepting a strip three feet wide off of the south side of lot ten (10) heretofore conveyed to said City of Massillon for street purposes, the part of said lots hereby conveyed being the same premises conveyed by Nicholas Kohl and wife to Mary R. Kahler by deed dated January 21st, 1885, and recorded in Vol. 209, page 552 of the Stark County records, to which deed and record reference is here made. House No. 2 East Cherry street.

Appraised at $2,500.

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Frances E. Bowen late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 18th day of December, 1899

LAURA O. GLEASON, Executrix.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Fisher, late of Stark county, O., deceased.

Dated the 28th day of December, 1899

ALONZO SMITH, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Albert Seifert, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased

Dated the 2nd day of January 1900.

ALBERT STEGMAN, Administrator

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Administrtors of the estate of Jonathan P. Burton, late of Stark County, O, deceased.

Dated the 27th day of October, 1899

MARY E. BURTON,
J. B. BURTON, Jr.
Administrators.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mary C. Reinoehl, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 3rd day of January, 1900.

GEORGE G WALTER Administrator

NOTICE.

STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss

In Court of Common Pleas, Charles Laughlin, whose place of residence is unknown, late of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, will take notice that on the 25th day of December, 1899, in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, where the action is now pending, being Cause No. ——— the undersigned, Susannah Laughlin, filed her petition against Charles Laughlin, praying for divorce from him and restoration to her former name, Susannah Richardson.

The said Charles Laughlin is required to answer the petition in said action not later than February 17th, 1900, being six weeks after the 26th day of December, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

SUSANNAH LAUGHLIN.

By John O Garrett, attorney for petitioner.

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtues. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. Stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles.

25 and 50c at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

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